CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1859.

Chicago Breadstuffs and Provision Markets.

The receipts of Breadstuffs during the past week were much heavier than those of any week this year—Wheat showing an increase of 27,134 bush on the previous week, and Flour an increase of 2,951 bbls. The total receipts of Breadstuffs during the past five weeks compare with those of 1858, as follows:

	1859	1858
Flour, bbls	76,710	48,257
Wheat, bu	144,511	599,366
Corn, bu	134,016	3,000
Oats, bu	71,760	21,264
Rye, bu	4,000	4,477
Barley, bu	10,000	34,000

The market during the week has been more active, Flour and Wheat barely sustaining the prices which ruled a week ago; Corn advancing 2c, and Oats, Rye and Barley firm and buoyant.

The receipts of Hogs during the past week were 857 Live, and 2,359 Dressed. The following table shows the receipts, shipments and surplus of the season:

Receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from Nov. 1 to Jan. 29	234,257
Received last week	3,359
Total	237,601
Shipped up to Jan. 29	58,292
last week	420— 58,712
Total surplus	178,877

The Provision market during the week has been very firm and quite inactive. There is little or no Mess Pork or Lard offering, and the sales have been very trifling. The market for Cut Meats has been active, under a demand from Baltimore, and heavy sales have been made at an advance of 1/4c.

There are only a few of the small packers now in operation, and there is every prospect that the packing season will entirely close this month. If there are any hogs in the country, the present prices will undoubtedly bring them in.

The following table shows the closing prices of the principal staples of this market, compared with the prices that ruled a year since:

	Feb. 7 1859.	Feb. 8 1858.
Flour, Spring Extra	$4.75 @4.85	$5.10 @5.25
Superfine	4.50 @4.60	4.75 @5.00
Wheat, No. 1 Red	1.23 @ —	0.70 @0.75
No. 2 do	1.10 @1.10	0.67 @0.68
Corn, 9 60 lbs	0.66 @0.65½	0.30 @0.32
Oats	0.42 @0.34	0.24@0.25
Rye	0.60 @0.60	0.45 @0.47½
Barley	0.70 @0.70	0.50 @0.55
Mess Pork	17.50 @17.50	13.50 @ —
Mess Beef	9.00 @9.00	9.00 @10.00
Lard	0.11½@0.11½	0.06 @0.06½
Tallow	0.09½@0.09½	0.06½@0.07
Hides, Green Salted	0.06½@0.06½	0.04½@0.05
Dry	0.08½@0.08½	0.07½@0.08
Dressed Hogs	6.25 @7.30	4.81 @5.37½
Highwines	0.24 @0.25	0.16 @ —

The Leavitt Claim in the Legislature.

The House Committee on Canal and Canal Lands have submitted a report upon the payment of the Leavitt claim. The report is based entirely upon such facts having a bearing on the case as are embodied in public records, and upon the insight thus obtained the Committee predicate the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption by the Legislature:

Resolved, That the allowance of the claim of David Leavitt for forty thousand dollars by the joint action of himself and C. H. Ray, "two of the canal trustees" was unwise, and made against the established facts appearing upon the public records.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Legislature to appoint an agent to confer with Capt. Swift in relation to the prosecution of the claim for $4,000 against David Leavitt, and to take such other action in the premises as the State may require.

It is understood that the State Trustee, who is now at Springfield, will put in a rejoinder to the report, in which we doubt not he will completely vindicate himself from the censure passed upon him by the Committee; and, perhaps, all that it becomes us to do under the circumstances is to request a suspension of judgment in the premises until that officer shall have been heard. Nevertheless we cannot refrain from calling attention to a few facts covered by the report:

I. The claim of Mr. Leavitt has received the unqualified indorsement of some of the ablest and most experienced financiers in the country, including the American bondholders—as well as a large number of prominent citizens of Illinois of both political parties. In censuring the State Trustee, therefore, for allowing this claim, the Committee pronounce a no less unqualified censure upon the parties who have recommended its payment.

II. The committee profess to have examined this subject only in the light of public records. All collateral testimony bearing upon the subject was rejected. Why it was thought proper to pursue this course it is difficult to imagine, if the committee was really desirous of doing justice to all the parties. From the nature of the case, but little pertaining to the agency of Mr. Leavitt in the negotiation for which the claim was preferred, was incorporated into the public records. He was only appointed by the Governor of the State not by the Legislature to make the negotiation. The success of his mission depended upon his unofficial character, his entire separation from State interests, and his identity of interest with those from whom he sought to obtain the money. These facts, as well as the reasons for it, were well understood at the time; and it is because these were the facts in the case that the public records in this particular; the evidence that they misrepresent the facts in the case is perfectly overwhelming, and could not but have led the committee to a widely different conclusion from that reached by them, had they given attention to it. For example, Ford's History of Illinois, says in relation to the subject;

"*Four* (Ryan and Oakley) *both failed in the negotiation south the bondholders*, and never pretended to make a loan or if they did, they were bound to fail again, and they knew it."

And again, when Gov. Davis and Mr. Oakley failed to make the negotiation, they returned, in the language of Gov. Ford, "the unlucky ministers of a discredited State."

And yet again, Gov. Ford writes:

"To Mr. Leavitt's visit to Europe, and his own liberal subscription, *we are undoubtedly indebted for the success of the loan.*"

Why did the Committee reject testimony of this character, substantiated as it is by scores of letters written at the time by Gov. Davis, Ryan, Oakley, Baring Brothers & Co., as well as by the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses who were personally cognizant of the facts? No incident in the past history of Illinois is sustained by a stronger array of evidence than can be adduced to prove that solely to the efforts of Mr. Leavitt, to his assuming obligations in behalf of the State of more than half a million of dollars, to his personal influence with the English bondholders, and to the untiring perseverance with which he prosecuted his official mission in behalf of a "discredited State" were the people and government of Illinois indebted for the loan of $1,600,000.

III. As to the justice of Mr. Leavitt's claim for this negotiation but one sentiment appears to prevail outside of the House Committee and the foreign bondholders—and the latter concede its *justice* while protesting against its becoming a charge upon the Trust. Mr. Wentworth, editor of the Chicago *Democrat*, thinks Mr. Leavitt ought to have been paid $80,000. The editor of the Chicago *Times* asserts that the action of the State Trustee in allowing the claim was "*just*." The editor of the Chicago *Journal* is "decidedly of the opinion that he (Mr. Leavitt) is entitled to at least two and a half per cent. ($40,000) on the amount of the loan." The principal American bondholders say the same. Messrs. Hagi T. Dickey, I. H. Burch, John. B. Turner, N. B. Judd, Thomas Dyer, William B. Ogden, Matthew Laflin, and other prominent citizens of the State, in a Memorial to the Governor join in the recommendation to pay Mr. Leavitt the amount subsequently allowed him by the State Trustee. Even the old Commissioners who, according to the public records and the House Committee, accomplished seven-eighths of the negotiation, say that Mr. Leavitt ought to be paid, and well paid, for effecting it. Why all these gentlemen arrived at a conclusion so widely different from that of the House Committee, can only be accounted for on the ground that in seeking information on the subject *they did not confine themselves entirely to the "public records."*

IV. After stating that they have been led to their conclusion solely by evidence derived from public records, the Committee attempt to fortify their position by assuming that both Gov. Matteson and Mr. McRoberts—the latter being the immediate predecessor of the present State Trustee—were opposed to the payment of this claim. We submit that in this matter the Committee traveled beyond the *record*, as the following correspondence, which is the last of their acts in the premises, so far as the public records show, very fully proves:

SPRINGFIELD, May 15, 1858.

J. McROBERTS—*Dear Sir*: On looking over the accounts of David Leavitt, of New York, for negotiating the loan of $1,600,000 to complete the canal, and the evidence of the value to the State of making the said negotiation, I have come to the conclusion that the opinion of so many men of experience and knowledge upon the subject must be a good criterion to be governed by in the amount Mr. Leavitt should have, I have, therefore, approved the account to the amount of the lowest sum mentioned (3¼ per cent.) by all the men who have fixed the value of his services in that negotiation, and which you would not do wrong in auditing and paying the account.

J. A. MATTESON.

SPRINGFIELD, May 20, 1858.

D. LEAVITT, Esq—Dear Sir: Since the adjournment of our Board, I have examined more closely into the merits of your claims for services rendered in enabling the State to borrow under the circumstances, I think it no more than justice to allow the claim, and in a few days, I will sign and forward you the check.

Would you prefer to have a resolution passed before the check is signed? If so, draw up one and forward it to me by mail for his consideration, and then forward it to me. I do not, however, think that the resolution at present is of so much importance, as it may be thought best to adopt the resolution then. I will not forward the check till I hear from you.

Very respectfully, J. McROBERTS.

If the committee were justified in going beyond the public records to learn whether these gentlemen changed their opinions subsequently, we ask, why did they not also go beyond the public records for the testimony to be found in Ford's History of Illinois, in the preserved letters of those who participated in the canal negotiations, and in the statements of a thousand living witnesses who were personally cognizant of all the facts?

This is all we have to say upon the subject at present. In a few days we hope to be in possession of the State Trustee's rejoinder, which we shall place before our readers.

A Ministerial Defeat in Canada.

Sir Edmund Head, in his Inaugural speech, a few days since, stated it to be the desire of the Home Government, that Ottawa should finally be the Capital, and that until full preparations were made for removal thither, the session of Parliament should be held in Quebec. The matter came up in the Council at Toronto on Wednesday last, in the shape of an amendment, to the effect that there was no arrangement recognized by the Legislature that the Government should go to Quebec, and that the expenses of removing at this time would be unwarrantable. After an excited debate, this amendment was adopted, by a majority of ten. This ends, for the present parliament, the Ottawa farmers—claim is a signal defeat of the Government, and the new ministerial policy, and are in high glee. The Toronto *Globe* thinks the ministry will suffer a defeat in the lower house, and that they will be compelled to dissolve.

Destitution and Starvation in Canada West.

(From the Kingsville Commonwealth.)

The distress which at present prevails in several of the townships of the county of Bruce is most appalling. Cases of the most pitiable and heart-rending destitution are every day coming to our knowledge; and the most serious apprehensions are entertained regarding the future. Bad as times have been, they are fearfully so at they now are, yet nevertheless it is evident that they are not at the worst, and that there is a crisis rapidly rushing upon us that will make a stagger and defy every effort to ameliorate it, unless some immediate and decisive efforts are taken to meet the coming storm. The horrible nature of our position is daily revealing itself to us in all its sadness. In the adjoining township there are hundreds of families living on starvation; and God only knows where the end will be, or what is to become of them. Many of our best and thriftiest farmers are destitute of the wherewithal to carry them through until the next harvest—the crops of the past year having almost proved a total failure.

We could enumerate instances where, even already, families are subsisting on the boiled turnips, others on bread and water alone, and the supply so small that it cannot keep body and soul hanging together for many weeks longer. Some have consumed everything in the shape of vegetation, and, as their last resort, have slaughtered their cows, which form their whole sustenance.

THE CITY.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Republican Club at the Supervisors' Room in the Court House, on Wednesday evening next—the 9th inst.—to make arrangements for the Spring Elections.

H. B. JUDD, President,
B. F. HOWARD, Sec'y.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Loers of Joliet will preach in St. James Church to-night, (Wednesday) at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Governor Sibley, of Minnesota, arrived in the city this morning, and is stopping at the Tremont House.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The criminal cases in this Court have not yet been reached, and the day has been occupied in the disposition of civil and appeal cases.

STUDENTS' MEETING.—The students and graduates of Bell's, Bell & Sloan's and Sloan's Commercial Colleges will meet this (Wednesday) evening and take into further consideration the proper course to be pursued in relation to the celebration of Washington's Birthday. By order of the Committees of the several Institutions.

TO THE LADIES.—Tickets to Mrs. Wheeler's lectures upon the science of anatomy and physiology, before the ladies of the West Side, can be procured at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brooks, and at the time of the lectures, the next of which will be given this afternoon at three o'clock, at the West Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Racker streets. Single tickets, twenty-five cents; for the course, one dollar.

HIMALAYAN PHEASANT.—We saw yesterday a magnificent specimen of the male pheasant, the *Lophophorus Impejanus* of the naturalists, a native of the Himalaya Mountains, in the Kingdom of Nepaul, India. It was presented to the Audubon Club, of this city, by Thomas Fenton, Esq., taxidermist, of this city, late of Edinburgh, Scotland. The species is noted for its peculiar beauty of plumage, and this specimen is valued at fifty dollars. It will be placed in the collection of the Club at once.

ADDRESS AND PHYSIOLOGY.—MRS. WHEELER'S FIRST LECTURE.—The introductory lecture of Mrs. Hollis Markham Wheeler's course on Anatomy and Physiology, to the ladies of the West Division, was largely attended, last evening, at the Third Presbyterian Church—the house being filled with an intelligent and interested audience. Mrs. Wheeler's discourse evinced a thorough acquaintance with her subject, and a facility for presenting it to her hearers, undiminished since her Chicago popularity and successful efforts as an instructor of her sex. The latter concede its *justice* while protesting against its becoming a charge upon the Trust. Mr. Wentworth, editor of the Chicago *Democrat*, thinks Mr. Leavitt ought to have been

Festival of the Excelsior Society.

This event, which has been looked for with so much interest by every true son of the Empire State, took place last night at the Richmond House, and we think we risk nothing in saying that no festival ever took place in this city which, in every respect, with the possible exception of the number present, was so perfect a success as this. The Society, with a truly Empire liberality, gave Messrs. Taber, Hawk & Co. a *carte blanche* to spare neither pains nor expense to render the event worthy of the Empire State and her generous and noble sons who make our city their home. And, as a result, we think we can say with confidence, that the table which they spread, both as regards the bill of fare and its ornamental appointments, has never been approached in the Western States, and never excelled in this or any other country. This is high praise, but we think its facts justify it. The bill of fare embraced every luxury and dainty which could be produced within the limits of our land, and included considerably over one hundred dishes. The ornamental portion was in keeping with the bill of fare, and was characteristic of the origin, and in consonance with the design of the festival. Every portion of this pleasant accompaniment of the feast was the work of persons regularly employed in that well-ordered establishment. There were many devices which we should like to notice in detail but we are pressed for room and must forbear.

At a little past four o'clock the guests, the larger portion of whom were "God's first best gift to man," were requested to "fall in," and to the music of a pos'erous march by the band they proceeded to the dining hall. All being seated, the Rev. A. L. Brooks implored a blessing in eloquent and earnest words. After which an hour was spent in reading the "bill of fare" at intervals, with knife and fork accompaniment. The intellectual exercises were then opened by James E. Dalliba, Esq., the President of the Society for the last two years, with the following neat speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The programme of our evening's entertainment is as you see half fulfilled—the other half, it is hoped may prove as acceptable as the exercises in which we have all been so agreeably engaged. The elegant feast which has just been discussed, and to which full justice has been done, is the second in the annual festivals of the Excelsior Society. The first feast which has just been discussed, and to which full justice has been done, has doubtless well fitted us to enjoy the more intellectual repast which is promised to follow. In the *Hall of Fame* for the mind, as well as entertainments we put down sentiments, crispy and sparkling—toasts just done brown for the regular dishes—while volunteers, well peppered and seasoned, are among the "*entrees*" and the *dessert*.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am so happy to congratulate you on the recurrence of another Excelsior festival, that I cannot withhold the circumstances. The attendance here this evening, proves that the tie which unites us as New Yorkers is as strong as ever, if possible. These social reunions are well calculated to develop and perpetuate genial sentiments and kindly feelings among us.

It is gratifying to know that the progress of our Society has kept pace with the growth of our city and of the West. Each succeeding anniversary has marked that progress, and I am proud to see that our present gathering shows us to have taken another long step forward, and that it is as numerous as it is characteristic of our society to have christened it with the glorious motto of our native State—"Excelsior."

Since our last annual meeting, the annual interest to us as a society has occurred. Owing to the crushing financial pressure of the last year it was thought unwise to attempt a public demonstration. But the feeling now is different. True, matters have not yet entirely resumed their former shape—the clouds still lingers upon business, and there is the shadow on the business world, but men's *feelings* have in a measure changed. The first heavy gloom has passed away. We have become accustomed to the obscure sight—here and there a ray of the former brightness peeps through—despondency has given way to confidence, and bright high hopes for the future sustain and animate us.

During the interval a few of the members of our Society, who have been called away from our festivities, (and but a few, considering our numbers,) have passed away from earth. To the loved and honored dead we render a deep but silent tribute; their memories shall live forever fresh and forever sacred within our hearts.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have met to-night as a *New York* Society, and well may we all feel proud of the old Empire State. First in population, wealth, commerce and in political influence, and surpassing all in the love of freedom of her people, the perfect development of her interior resources and all that tends to make her really great, she stands out pre-eminently among the States of this Union. Well does she justify the attachment which her sons and daughters, scattered throughout the land, ever cherish for their native State. But I will not attempt any extended panegyric of New York—that is not now my province—the duty is a pleasant one, and if I ought do the subject more justice than I could, should I attempt it; besides, I did not rise with any intention of making a parti-speech.

There is one pleasant feature of our present festival which I cannot refrain to notice, for it has seldom been our fortune to enjoy on previous occasions of this kind, that our festivities were honored by the presence of distinguished gentlemen from her own State. On no previous occasion has such an agreeable exception to the rule, and I am indeed most happy to perceive amongst us this evening one of New York's noblest and most prominent sons—one who long has been loved and honored in his own State, and whose reputation for genius, eloquence and statesmanship is almost universal in the world. We are proud of our native State—and justly too. There stands the Catskill and the Palisades, the noblest specimens in the land; there is West Point, Sullivaster, Saratoga, Oriskany, Crown Point and old Ticonderoga, the battlefields of the Revolution, will be remembered as long as Pharsalia and Cannæ—there is the grand and majestic Hudson, more gorgeous than the Rhine; there are the Mohawk and Genesee, there is the Niagara—there are the Lakes George, Cayuga, Canandaigua and Seneca—and there are her Schuylers, the Jays, Hamiltons, the Kents, the Van Rensselaers and her Livingstons—though dead yet walk forth inspiring their descendants with that energy of character and purpose that distinguished them while living. And now step forth her living monuments of learning and genius—Irving, the Van Buren, King, Seymour, Fillmore, Hunt, Wolworth, Bronson, Seymour, and a host of others. Such is the panorama that sometimes comes before my vision, every one of which is announced in letters of gold by the word EXCELSIOR!

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At the discovery of America, the Netherlands were in possession of the municipal institutions which had been saved from the wreck of the Roman world, and of the federal liberties which the middle ages had bequeathed.

The President then introduced the first regular toast:

The Empire State.—First in geographical position and first in the wealth and energies of her sons. She sits at the gate of the West, and we pour through her magnificent system of internal improvements the wealth of our own and all nations.

This sentiment was responded to by S. A. Goon, WIN, Esq., who thanked them for the privilege of replying to this toast. He said he felt a crushing and overpowering responsibility attached to him; but he should be false to his nature, false to the State he loved, if he did not stand ready to speak for her at all times and on all occasions.

"Brother there a man with soul so dead,
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The wandering Moor will weep when he hears the music of his native Spain. He thought that the native sons of the Empire State might be excused for a little self laudation. There was not a foot of her soil that was not consecrated by the best blood of her sons. The sons of New York have always been in the van of patriotism. They have always marched to the music of the Union. The Erie Canal is a monument of her interest in internal improvements. The whole West has a deep interest in this Canal. He spoke of the growth of the West, her vast resources, etc., and closed with a sentiment.

The next regular toast was—

The Glory of New York—The able, eloquent and faithful expounder of her faith of our fathers!

This called up the Rev. A. L. Brooks. He congratulated the Society that in this land of their adoption, they had not forgotten the ministry of their early homes. He was glad to know that amid all the turmoil and clamor for wealth, power and place, they still contributed liberally in their respect and by their money, to the support of the gospel. After some other eloquent and impressive remarks, which we have not the room for, he closed with a sentiment.

The next regular toast was—

The States of Our Union.—May their common bright and tolerant, like memories of the past and the patriotism of the present, ever bind them together in fraternal affection and political harmony.

In answer to this sentiment EX Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, made a speech of great power and eloquence. The sentiment just given was a noble one, and he was proud of the opportunity to speak to it. He said that since his sojourn in the West for the past few weeks, he had never met with kindlier smiles and warmer greetings than he had received in this Queen City of the West. The painted and naked savages had faded away, and the sons and daughters of New York had planted in their place religion and civilization. He had heard the sons of New England boast of their Puritanism; the Virginians of their cavalier, and he commended them for it. He who does love the land he came from would never make a good citizen of the land he lives in. The sons of New York can be excused for loving their native State. The Governor paid an eloquent tribute to the Empire State and her generous and noble sons who make our city their home. And, as a result, we think we can say with confidence, that the table which they spread, both as regards the bill of fare and its ornamental appointments, has never been approached in the Western States, and never excelled in this or any other country. This is high praise, but we think its facts justify it. The bill of fare embraced every luxury and dainty which could be produced within the limits of our land, and included considerably over one hundred dishes. The ornamental portion was in keeping with the bill of fare, and was characteristic of the origin, and in consonance with the design of the festival. Every portion of this pleasant accompaniment of the feast was the work of persons regularly employed in that well-ordered establishment. There were many devices which we should like to notice in detail but we are pressed for room and must forbear.

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The next regular toast was—

The Glory of New York—The able, eloquent and faithful expounder of her faith of our fathers!

This called up the Rev. A. L. Brooks. He congratulated the Society that in this land of their adoption, they had not forgotten the ministry of their early homes. He was glad to know that amid all the turmoil and clamor for wealth, power and place, they still contributed liberally in their respect and by their money, to the support of the gospel. After some other eloquent and impressive remarks, which we have not the room for, he closed with a sentiment.

The next regular toast was—

The States of Our Union.—May their common bright and tolerant, like memories of the past and the patriotism of the present, ever bind them together in fraternal affection and political harmony.

In answer to this sentiment EX Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, made a speech of great power and eloquence. The sentiment just given was a noble one, and he was proud of the opportunity to speak to it. He said that since his sojourn in the West for the past few weeks, he had never met with kindlier smiles and warmer greetings than he had received in this Queen City of the West. The painted and naked savages had faded away, and the sons and daughters of New York had planted in their place religion and civilization. He had heard the sons of New England boast of their Puritanism; the Virginians of their cavalier, and he commended them for it. He who does love the land he came from would never make a good citizen of the land he lives in. The sons of New York can be excused for loving their native State. The Governor paid an eloquent tribute to the Empire State and her generous and noble sons who make our city their home. And, as a result, we think we can say with confidence, that the table which they spread, both as regards the bill of fare and its ornamental appointments, has never been approached in the Western States, and never excelled in this or any other country. This is high praise, but we think its facts justify it. The bill of fare embraced every luxury and dainty which could be produced within the limits of our land, and included considerably over one hundred dishes. The ornamental portion was in keeping with the bill of fare, and was characteristic of the origin, and in consonance with the design of the festival. Every portion of this pleasant accompaniment of the feast was the work of persons regularly employed in that well-ordered establishment. There were many devices which we should like to notice in detail but we are pressed for room and must forbear.

At a little past four o'clock the guests, the larger portion of whom were "God's first best gift to man," were requested to "fall in," and to the music of a pos'erous march by the band they proceeded to the dining hall. All being seated, the Rev. A. L. Brooks implored a blessing in eloquent and earnest words. After which an hour was spent in reading the "bill of fare" at intervals, with knife and fork accompaniment. The intellectual exercises were then opened by James E. Dalliba, Esq., the President of the Society for the last two years, with the following neat speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The programme of our evening's entertainment is as you see half fulfilled—the other half, it is hoped may prove as acceptable as the exercises in which we have all been so agreeably engaged. The elegant feast which has just been discussed, and to which full justice has been done, is the second in the annual festivals of the Excelsior Society. The first feast which has just been discussed, and to which full justice has been done, has doubtless well fitted us to enjoy the more intellectual repast which is promised to follow. In the *Hall of Fame* for the mind, as well as entertainments we put down sentiments, crispy and sparkling—toasts just done brown for the regular dishes—while volunteers, well peppered and seasoned, are among the "*entrees*" and the *dessert*.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am so happy to congratulate you on the recurrence of another Excelsior festival, that I cannot withhold the circumstances. The attendance here this evening, proves that the tie which unites us as New Yorkers is as strong as ever, if possible. These social reunions are well calculated to develop and perpetuate genial sentiments and kindly feelings among us.

It is gratifying to know that the progress of our Society has kept pace with the growth of our city and of the West. Each succeeding anniversary has marked that progress, and I am proud to see that our present gathering shows us to have taken another long step forward, and that it is as numerous as it is characteristic of our society to have christened it with the glorious motto of our native State—"Excelsior."

Since our last annual meeting, the annual interest to us as a society has occurred. Owing to the crushing financial pressure of the last year it was thought unwise to attempt a public demonstration. But the feeling now is different. True, matters have not yet entirely resumed their former shape—the clouds still lingers upon business, and there is the shadow on the business world, but men's *feelings* have in a measure changed. The first heavy gloom has passed away. We have become accustomed to the obscure sight—here and there a ray of the former brightness peeps through—despondency has given way to confidence, and bright high hopes for the future sustain and animate us.

During the interval a few of the members of our Society, who have been called away from our festivities, (and but a few, considering our numbers,) have passed away from earth. To the loved and honored dead we render a deep but silent tribute; their memories shall live forever fresh and forever sacred within our hearts.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have met to-night as a *New York* Society, and well may we all feel proud of the old Empire State. First in population, wealth, commerce and in political influence, and surpassing all in the love of freedom of her people, the perfect development of her interior resources and all that tends to make her really great, she stands out pre-eminently among the States of this Union. Well does she justify the attachment which her sons and daughters, scattered throughout the land, ever cherish for their native State. But I will not attempt any extended panegyric of New York—that is not now my province—the duty is a pleasant one, and if I ought do the subject more justice than I could, should I attempt it; besides, I did not rise with any intention of making a parti-speech.

There is one pleasant feature of our present festival which I cannot refrain to notice, for it has seldom been our fortune to enjoy on previous occasions of this kind, that our festivities were honored by the presence of distinguished gentlemen from her own State. On no previous occasion has such an agreeable exception to the rule, and I am indeed most happy to perceive amongst us this evening one of New York's noblest and most prominent sons—one who long has been loved and honored in his own State, and whose reputation for genius, eloquence and statesmanship is almost universal in the world. We are proud of our native State—and justly too. There stands the Catskill and the Palisades, the noblest specimens in the land; there is West Point, Sullivaster, Saratoga, Oriskany, Crown Point and old Ticonderoga, the battlefields of the Revolution, will be remembered as long as Pharsalia and Cannæ—there is the grand and majestic Hudson, more gorgeous than the Rhine; there are the Mohawk and Genesee, there is the Niagara—there are the Lakes George, Cayuga, Canandaigua and Seneca—and there are her Schuylers, the Jays, Hamiltons, the Kents, the Van Rensselaers and her Livingstons—though dead yet walk forth inspiring their descendants with that energy of character and purpose that distinguished them while living. And now step forth her living monuments of learning and genius—Irving, the Van Buren, King, Seymour, Fillmore, Hunt, Wolworth, Bronson, Seymour, and a host of others. Such is the panorama that sometimes comes before my vision, every one of which is announced in letters of gold by the word EXCELSIOR!

The Netherlands divide with England the glory of having planted the first colonies in the United States. They also divide the glory of having set examples of public freedom. If England gave our Pilgrim fathers the idea of a popular representation, Holland originated for them the principles of a federal union.

At the conclusion of this portion of the festivities, the tables were removed and the innocent and healthful intoxication of the many dance dropped the party into the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

REMEMBER IN A STORM.—On Monday last a lady went into the store of Wm. M. Ross for the purpose of purchasing a bill of goods. The goods were selected, and the lady took out her porte monnaie to pay for them and laid it on the counter, while the clerk went to another part of the store for the purpose of putting up the goods. During the absence of the clerk another lady stepped up and commenced a conversation with the first named, and continued it until the clerk started to return when she left. When the clerk reached his customer she looked upon the counter and in her pocket, and discovered that her porte monnaie and contents were missing. The lady was much distressed, stating that it was all the money she had in the world. The lady with whom she had conversed she never saw before. We understand that Mr. Ross took immediate measures to reimburse the lady for the loss. The whole thing looks like, and may prove, an ingenious swindle. We could not learn the name of the victim, and it may prove—we trust it will—that she is perfectly honest, and was really robbed.

ARRESTED AS AN ACCOMPLICE.—A few days since we gave an account of the arrest of John G. Brown, for stealing grass seed from a farmer in Du Page County. Brown was held for further examination. On Monday a man calling himself James L. French, alias James L. Hutchins, a Mormon by profession and practice, came into the city for the purpose of swearing his friend clear; but he rather overdid the business, and the result was that he was arrested as an accomplice. After examination, he was required to give bail in the sum of $500, to appear before the Recorder's Court. He could'nt do it, and was sent to console Brown within the walls of the city prison.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a healthy male infant was found yesterday morning in a vacant lot, corner of New street and Indiana avenue. It was wrapped in a piece of cotton batting, around which was a child's skirt. It had been deposited there lately as no snow had fallen since. Leading to the spot were the tracks of a female who wore slippers, and who appears to have carried it in a pail, as near by were the marks of where one had been set down in the snow. The Coroner held an inquest, but without ascertaining any traces of its parentage.

☞ It is the Church of the Ascension, and not the Church of the Atonement, as we stated yesterday, for whose benefit the festival is to be given at the Metropolitan Hall, on Friday next. The Grand Western Band, a number of amateur singers, including Frank Lumbard, will enliven the occasion by some of their choicest music. Tickets may be had at Jones, Perdue & Small's, 139 Lake street, and at the principal bookstores.

THE POOR AND DESTITUTE.—An informal meeting was held at the Tremont House, on Monday evening, Feb. 7, for the purpose of providing means to meet the necessary wants of those who from sickness or destitution are the proper objects of charity.

The following gentlemen were chosen as Ex' Relief Committee:—Geo. W. Clapp, Rev. R. H. Clarkson, Alvin Salisbury and H. Warriner.

Adjourned to meet at the Tremont House on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9. A full attendance is especially desired.

H. WARRINER, Sec'y.

☞ Valentines bought, and gold watches, opera glasses, diamonds, and books given away. All in want of Valentines, should go to Andrews, 85 South Clark street, where they are presented with a rich gift, immediately on purchasing a Valentine for a quarter of a dollar, or upwards. Gifts vary in value, from twenty-five cents to one hundred dollars.

☞ At a regular meeting of Excelsior Engine Company, No. 5, held in their house Feb. 7, 1859, on motion a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. D. B. Cooke, Keen & Lee, Holmes & Colby, and others, for their liberal donations of books for the library.

GEO. H. LUCAS, Secretary.

RUN OVER.—Nicholas Lynch was brought before Justice Akin, yesterday morning, for running over a boy on South Clark on the day before. Lynch proved that his horse became unmanageable, and as the boy was more frightened than hurt, the case was dismissed.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted for a ladies grey shawl, all wool, plaid, with a black fringe. It can be had at the City Marshal's office.

POLICE MATTERS.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

Pat Oniel, dr

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1859.

The Fraudulent Bonds—Can they be Repudiated?

Since it is sufficiently determined that a greater or less sum of the public securities in the vault of the Auditor, pledged for the redemption of circulating notes in the hands of the people, were fraudulently obtained from the Fund Commissioner of this State, it becomes a question of immediate moment what action shall be taken in the premises, either to protect the State against the results of the crime, or to secure the bill-holders against loss in their innocent and lawful act of receiving the notes put forth by State authority. All this in the event that the parties who received the bonds, and subsequently deposited them with the Auditor, do not make restitution in full—first to that officer, by depositing other securities, and second to the Fund Commissioner, by returning the bonds fraudulently obtained. We hear not a little about the inevitable repudiation of the bonds, as having been given for no value received. It seems to be assumed that the indebtedness represented by the swindle must be cast off at once, and without recourse, whatever be the consequences to other public interests or to the general credit of the State. Let us see.

The bonds in question, however or by whomsoever obtained, have passed into the hands of third parties. These persons are the holders of the notes authorized to be issued on the pledge of the securities,—represented by the Auditor of the State. It is not alleged that the bonds were forged or that any informality attaches to their execution and delivery by the proper officer. On the contrary it is in evidence that they were issued according to law, by the accredited functionary,—a person who has discharged the duties of his office faithfully and intelligently for nineteen years, through all changes of the State government. Certainly the people, who are the actual owners of those securities, and who gave a dollar of good money for every dollar figured on their faces, are in the light of innocent purchasers to whom the law gives ample and full protection. Their representative, the Auditor, has no official knowledge of anything wrong in his department. He can have none until called by a failure of the bank to proceed to New York and offer the securities for sale at public auction. Here, if no bidders are found for a certain class of his parchments, he may have a semi-official notice that there has been mal-practice of some sort behind his record. But he has no discretion in the premises. His duty is clearly marked out by the law, and the bonds in his possession must remain there until replaced by cash or other undoubted values. He is an innocent and *bona fide* holder on behalf of the people, and if the known principles of law in such cases could be applied to the issue between him and the State, as between private individuals, the latter would be compelled to assume and pay the debt.

We do not see upon what grounds therefore, the talked-of repudiation is placed. The State has its valid action against the person or persons who may have been guilty of the fraud, but it must rest its hope of recovery upon the chances of success in that quarter, and got upon a back stroke at the guiltless. Fortunately, in the present instance the other securities of the bank, with the accrued interest thereon, will nearly or quite make up the deficit, even if repudiation were to be applied to the fraudulent securities; but that fact in no way affects the principle under discussion.

For the information of the bill holders of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, we may say in this connection that its notes are taken and paid out as usual by the Banks of this city.

Give Both Sides a Chance.

If we are to have Cuba for the benefit of the South, let us have Canada for the benefit of the North. Let the antidote go with the bane. If Cuba is worth two hundred millions to the slaveholders, Canada is cheap at four hundred millions to the free labor interest. Whatever Sam expends for the acquisition of neighboring territory, two-thirds of the money comes out of the pockets of the people of the Free States. If the farce is to be played through, let Senator Trumbull, in behalf of Northern interests, move as an amendment to Senator Slidell's thirty million Cuba bill, that sixty millions be added thereto, to enable the President to open negotiations with Great Britain for the purchase of the Canadas. If Cuba will make two Slave States, Canada will make two splendid Free States, each worth more to the Union than the Island of Cuba; and if the South ask for Porto Rico, let the North demand Newfoundland as an offset. Let us not have both boots on one leg.

The Horticulturist for February.

This monthly visitor, continues to come freighted with its budget of horticultural knowledge and useful hints. The dripping skies of April will soon be here, waking the flowers from their hibernation, and calling forth the ready hand that make their hues more beautiful.

The most interesting papers in this number is portions of an address by the venerable David Thomas, of New York. We cannot pass by without an extract or two:

"Does any animal except man think of the beauty of flowers? I presume not, having never seen any indication of the kind, though hundreds of insects regale on their nectar. Our love of flowers must then be considered as evidence of a higher organization; and those who cannot appreciate it, from the want of some phrenological development, have claims on our sympathy."

On the subject of protection his views accord with those set forth in the address before the State Horticultural Society at Bloomington.

"Have we a better guide than nature? Her seedlings generally rise among other plants, when they are protected from the scorching sun, from untimely frost, and from being thrown out in winter. Many a plant which we foster in the greenhouse would do well in the thick shadows of our forests, when the branches around them would lessen the radiation of heat, and shield them from freezing winds. But hot sunshine may be as destructive as a cold night. The difference between the climate of the woods and the climate of the open border is very great, and it may explain why many of our native plants refuse to inhabit our gardens. Some shrubs suffer much from exposure to cold winds. In the open ground the White Antwerp Raspberry has been much injured, while two rods off, under the lee of Red Cedars, it has done well. The common Loburnum may illustrate the same doctrine. One which stood in a door yard, exposed to the west winds, was damaged every winter, until a building was erected very near to it, so as to completely shelter it on that side, and from that time during seven years it has not been injured."

If such is the effect among the hills and forests of New York, how much greater the value of protection on our wide sweep of prairie, and the open roads of our rambling towns.

"Grapes under a roof have been fair in the worst of seasons, and it has been proposed to give them a south aspect under a shed, only two or three feet wide, with a close back. Such a structure would afford reflected heat, resist the cold winds from the north, and keep the fruit dry while the rain was nourishing the roots." RURAL.

Important from Mexico.

[From the New York Times.]

Letters from well informed and responsible parties in Vera Cruz, describe the recent extraordinary claims of the French and English naval commanders on Mexico, as in a fair way of adjustment.

The only claims on which the allies now insist, are such as have always been conceded by the government as just, reasonable and due. They will be met as promptly as circumstances will permit, and the exterior relations of Mexico, in so far as Juarez's government, on the one hand, and France and England on the other, are concerned, remain amicable and undisturbed.

Juarez has assured the allied commanders that the stipulated proportions of the duties on all goods entering the port of Vera Cruz, have been set aside. An early conversion of these obligations will be made, and the funds so produced will be applied to the liquidation of the foreign debt. It has also been conceded to the English Commander, that the British flag shall be saluted in the harbor of Tampico, by way of reparation for certain wrongs alleged to have been sustained by British subjects at that port.

The amicable settlement of these reclamations of England and France is of immense advantage to Juarez, who appears to have exhibited a becoming degree of firmness and sagacity; but, aside from this, the troubles of the country appear to have become more complicated.

It is considered impossible for Miramon's troops to maintain a siege of Vera Cruz, after the month of March, the season of yellow fever, to which the troops of Juarez are already acclimated.

General Robles, Mexican Minister to Washington, is in this city, and has furnished the information contained in the foregoing.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Fraud on the State.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7, 1859.

The amount abstracted from the Treasury by the fraud upon the Fund Commissioner's office, does not foot up quite as largely as was rumored. I send you an account current of the State with the rascal whoever he may be.

THE STATE IN ACCOUNT WITH ——.

	Cr.
By stolen checks funded	$107,364
By certificates for interest on these checks, from May and Aug., 1839, to date of bonds, July 1st, 1847	82,364
By interest paid in cash on bonds procured for the checks	34,374
By interest Coupons cut from bonds and funded	36,877
Total	$223,065
	Dr.
To ——	$[illegible]
Balance in favor of State	$223,065

—This at latest dates. E. & O. excepted.

The examination of the matter will be resumed by the committee, to-morrow evening, when additional testimony will be heard. The friends of Governor Matteson are confident that he will be able to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he is placed; and his lawyers foreshadow the testimony by which his connection with the affair will be satisfactorily explained; but I do not understand that they propose to show who is guilty; their labors will be confined to the ex Governor's innocence. There was a rumor this morning that the old debt of Wadsworth & Sheldon, State Agents in New York, had been paid in these stolen checks; but an examination of the bonds, &c., received from them puts that story at rest.

Duration of the Session—Prospect of a Dead Lock—Mr. Wm. Fondey and the State Agency.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7, 1859.

The probable duration of the session is now much talked of. It is pretended on the part of the Democrats that it will be prolonged until the passage of the Apportionment bill that they have concocted, and it is also pretended that by preventing the passage of the *Appropriation* bill until their *gerrymander* is consummated, they can hold the Republicans up to the work, or compel them to shoot the pit and assume the responsibility of blocking the wheels of the State Government for want of the funds whereby they revolve! It is fortunate that they have declared their intention thus early. To-day their metal will be tested. If an Appropriation bill should be moved as a substitute for any other bill that may be called up—an event that is highly probable—they must take upon themselves the task of referring it, laying it on the table, or voting it down. They have the majority in each House. Upon them the responsibility of all legislation or neglect of legislation must rest. If they have an opportunity to supply the means of keeping the public offices, the court, the State institutions at Jacksonville, &c., &c., in motion, and neglect or refuse, upon partisan considerations, to do so, let them account to their constituents as they may for the consequences of their error.

The neglect of the Committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures to meet and frame an Appropriation bill adequate to the wants of the Government, gives color to suspicion that compulsory policy is to be adopted. It is a game that two can play at. The Republicans are content with any action to which as reasonable men and faithful officers they can submit. But when asked to lend themselves to the virtual disfranchisement of their constituents, to the endowment of the minority with the power that belongs to the majority, and to the surrender of the control of the affairs of the State to that minority for at least three years, they will certainly avail themselves of all the means in their power, to protect and advance the interests of those who sent them here. I am not aware that they have agreed upon any line of policy to be pursued; but from their temper, I shall not be surprised to see, within the next twelve days, their seats all vacated, no matter what legislation remains incomplete. The preservation of the great principle of popular sovereignty in the affairs of the people is of far more importance than the incorporation of Cemetery and other companies, the vacation of streets and alleys, or the re-location of certain State roads. That principle, threatened here through its professed friends and loudest advocates, by means more legal but not less unfair than those used in Kansas at Oxford and Kickapoo, must be preserved. Majorities of the people must continue to govern. A minority has given the State a Senator in Congress for the next six years; let that suffice without usurping the control of the next Legislature and a second Senator!

The Democrats have two or three pet measures in which two or three of their leading men are concerned. They demand from the treasury an enormous sum of money which, as contractors, &c., they will disburse. For the new Penitentiary at Joliet $267,000 is asked; and for the State Institutions at Jacksonville $232,000—half a million in the aggregate. The responsibility of voting these unusual appropriations will be left to them. If they continue to exercise the tyrannical control which the majority gives them; if Republicans in the House and Senate are to be reduced to the condition of voting machines; if they are compelled to submit to every partisan scheme which ambitious Democrats may concoct, they will exercise the privilege left them of voting No!

The proposition to make W. B. Fondey, Esq., State Agent in New York with a salary of $2,000 per annum, by act of the Legislature, has probably been abandoned. Mr. Fondey is an estimable gentleman and a capable business man; but having been so lately defeated by the people when a candidate for Treasurer, it is hardly proper for the Legislature to nullify the people's verdict, by investing him now with the delicate and important duties which appertain to the office that he sought. But the fraud lately perpetrated upon the Fund Commissioner's office, has awakened the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the State Agency in New York, and the manner of funding State Debt here, which may lead to important changes in our financial system, now found to be loose and unsafe. What those changes will be, depends probably upon the report of the Committee. That they will recommend such important modifications of the existing plans, that robbing will hereafter be impossible, is confidently expected. The old wisdom which put up the bars when the horse was stolen, is not all extinct. But better late than never!

The National Democracy vs. the Douglas Democracy—The Two Mill Tax, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7, 1859.

The Senate this afternoon was the scene of a political tussle which had an unexpected termination. Martin of White, has for a long time been anxious to get a vote on his resolutions affirming the creed of the Buchanan Democracy. He is the only "National" in either House, but having voted for Douglas was persevering in his efforts to purge himself of the heresy evinced by that act. But heretofore when his resolutions have been up they have caused the Douglas men, not yet quite certain where they will fall, to fight shy and give them a wide berth. But to-day, taking advantage of the fact that they were the special order and the other fact that two of the Douglas men were sick, a direct trial was had, and after much manoeuvring, the effort to carry water on both shoulders was abandoned by the Douglasites who came up, though unwillingly, and under the operation of the previous question, and voted flatly against an endorsement of the policy of the National party and the creed of the Administration. As you will doubtless publish the proceedings of the hour when they appear in the official paper, I will not bore your readers with a detail of the method by which this handsome job was done. Suffice it, the Douglas men were visibly annoyed, while Martin was jubilant with the idea that he had at last succeeded in putting himself right upon the record.

The proposition to remit the two mills tax was again under discussion in the House this afternoon. Its friends fought for it with great zeal and ability but fell short of the accomplishment of their wishes. The final vote was Ayes 35 to Nays 36—so the bill was lost. Probably an effort will be made to reconsider, as the opponents of the tax are not inclined to submit to defeat. They are earnest in the advocacy of this thing as a great relief measure for the people now over-loaded with debt and cramped and distressed by the failure of their crops. They believe in its constitutionality and necessity and have worked for it with an earnestness that deserves a better reward.

After that was disposed of, the bill making an appropriation for the completion of the new Penitentiary at Joliet came up as the special order. The amount asked was $267,000, of which about $35,000 was for unsettled affairs at Alton. This is a measure in which the Democracy are peculiarly interested, though their leaders, knowing that, and doubting the necessity for an appropriation of such an extraordinary amount, the Republicans threw upon the opposite party the entire responsibility of making it a law. A few of them, afraid of their constituents, refused to carry the load, and the bill lacked one vote of a constitutional majority. Only two Republicans—Campbell of La Salle and Norton of Will—voted for it.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Rock Island Reservation—The Thirty Million Bill—The National Finances, Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1859.

The Committee on Public Lands have voted to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to transmit to Congress the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of Jan. 14, 1859, with the documents accompanying the same, and such other documents referred to by abstracts in the Report of the Secretary of the Interior to the House upon the subject of the Military Reservation in Rock Island in the State of Illinois.

This is done in the interest of the anti-Danforth and Lindsley party of Squatters. There is no objection, of course, to a full investigation, and the papers called for all necessary to that end. Forney writing a Washington letter to his own paper, over the signature of "Occasional," goes very elaborately into this affair, saying among other things that the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE is in the confidence of one set of the speculators, and quoting from my correspondence. This is powerfully illustrative of Forney's impudence. Forney, however, lets several kittens out of the bag, which show that he draws his inspiration from a distinguished Senator, not enthusiastically devoted to Fitch and Jones. He says the Island is worth $2,000,000! that George Wallace Jones devised the swindling scheme to get it under a pretence of preemption for *eleven hundred dollars*, and that District Attorney Fitch is in the speculation, instead of laboring to protect the government's property. Where these charges came from is plain enough.

Information has just reached here that 100 men are occupied in cutting down and carrying away the timber on the island, and that Mr. Fitch has issued warrants against all of these trespassers, against whom affidavits have been procured. This very Reservation question gives nutriment to a reserved personal and political quarrel, and it is perfectly apparent that it may likewise furnish occasion for certain broken heads. One of the agents states to me that in undertaking to explain the geographical and topographical bearings of this case, he was surprised to learn that half the Senators had been over the island; which, if true, shows how sharp they are.

The Democracy have not yet moved in column on the $30,000,000 bill. On calling the roll several contingents, heretofore relied on, do not come up. Senator Bell thinks they have abandoned the scheme for this session, being content with the mere proposing it for effect on the Southern elections. They are not so fierce for discussion as they were. Senator Seward's speech has damaged the prospect very greatly even at the South. Toombs' lame and reckless reply has provoked only ridicule. There has been no answer to Seward's pregnant inquiry what will you do with those 250,000 free blacks? How will you dispose of that well drilled and well armed black army which Spain has organized for the protection of her interests, and before which 560,000 Creole inhabitants already stand appalled. These questions have set Southern men to thinking and many of them begin to wish that Cuba was 7,000 miles away instead of 70. I have never known any scheme of our negro Democracy fall so dead and stillborn upon the public as this $200,000,000 debt and Cuban annexation project.

Potter's nomination for Collector of Toledo has not been confirmed, and is likely to be rejected. He is accused of Abolitionism, and is opposed by Pugh and Douglas on that ground. This is silly. I know him well, and will give him my certificate for being sound on the goose as any Mississippi planter. He was in Congress during the contest on Texas annexation, and went for the South *con amore*. This is the case, your readers will remember, over which Douglas and Fitch fell by the ears.

I presume the French spoliation bill is dead. It is referred to the Committee of the Whole, where it will sleep the sleep of death, though the bill has thirty majority on a fair vote. This result is in part a consequence of the Locofoco free trade caucuses, which have destroyed all hope of a revision of the tariff by this Congress. These conspiracies against the law making power of the constitution, are encouraged by the revival of the revenues under the influence of heavy imports for January and February. It is now estimated that the receipts from customs during the current month will be six millions of dollars. April, May and June will be dull months, but the activity of the hour serves the Democracy in their hand-to-mouth policy.

This little reaction in business, too, has saved Cobb. Buchanan has thus far tolerated him in the face of approaching bankruptcy, because Cobb is a powerful leader of the Union and Compromise Democracy of the South. It is through that influence that Buchanan expects Southern votes for his own re-nomination. This makes it probable that Cobb will live through the four years. Still, with all the corn shelled off, he would have had a hard row to hoe.

It is said that Horace F. Clark is at the bottom of Sherman's investigation into the corruptions of the navy yards. It was his brother-in-law whom the officials undertook to cheat out of a contract for machinery. The two gentlemen are sons-in-law to the famous Commodore Vanderbilt, but is very likely that Allen's relationship to Clark, who has repeatedly snubbed Buchanan, was the cause of the rejection of his bid. Allen is an engineer of abilities, and a well-known and successful builder of marine engines.

District Attorney Fitch is here. Ike Cook has sent documents in denial of Senator Douglas' charges against him. To-night Mrs. Douglas gives a grand party and ball. JUNIUS.

The Navy and Public Printing Frauds—The Mexican Protectorate abandoned—The Tariff Question, etc.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Sherman Committee, appointed to investigate transactions connected with the Navy Yard, will report next Thursday. Thus far, testimony has been collected, showing the most profligate abuses and corruption in the administration of that department of the Government, and a favoritism towards the Secretary's relations and partisans wholly unprecedented. It is in proof that Buchanan and Glancy Jones were direct parties to these disgraceful collusions, and that the money was extorted for personal and political objects.

The committee to investigate the account of Steedman, late Democratic Superintendent of Public Printing, will conclude their labors this week. The evidence substantiates the charge that collusion existed between him and Wendell, by which contractors for engraving, lithographing and furnishing paper, were systematically taxed a percentage varying from ten to thirty per cent.; that thousands of volumes of documents were receipted for as bound and printed, which were never delivered. In this way Government was plundered of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The President's project for occupying Sonora and Chihuahua, is dead, notwithstanding Floyd's attempt to bolster it up. The Democracy are afraid to face the music. The Democrats had an excited and long caucus last night. Their proceedings will not relieve the Treasury in any way.

Unless the Senate will agree to concessions on the Tariff question, an extra session of Congress is inevitable. The Republicans are resolute in their determination to insist upon coupling a modification of the Tariff with the Loan bill, and they will be sustained by a sufficient number of Democrats to render their opposition effective.

The bill purporting to abolish the franking privilege, which was reported from the House Postal Committee a few days ago, proposes to deprive Congressmen of the privilege, giving each member a hundred dollars per annum in stamps, as an offset; but it retains the privilege for the President, Ex-Presidents, Presidents' widows, Post Master General and Deputies, Auditor and Chief Clerk, and for those Post Masters whose annual pay is less than two hundred dollars. The bill also deprives newspapers of the privilege they now enjoy of having exchanges and their county circulation free.

The *Union* of to-day, has an article on the Tariff, stating that the expenses of the Government cannot be reduced below sixty-five millions annually, and that the present tariff will not yield over an average of forty-four millions; consequently, Congress must either raise the tariff or increase the public debt.

Another Letter from Henry A. Wise—He Denounces the Pacific Railroad and President Buchanan.

In the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald*, of Jan. 22, we find a letter from Governor Wise to Wm. M. Fishback, Esq., of Fort Smith, written in reply to one from Mr. Fishback, asking the Governor's opinion as to the propriety of the 35th parallel for the route of the Pacific Railroad. The Governor takes occasion to give the President a hard punch. Speaking of the argument that the authority of the Federal Government to build a Pacific Railroad, is involved in the "war power" granted by the Constitution, Governor Wise says:

"But this claim of power by that Federal dynasty to construct grand schemes of Internal Improvements is far exceeded by Mr. Buchanan, who founds it on the power to "*declare war*." He bounds over the old Federal faith of "general welfare," gives us a new light, and appeals directly to the "*war power*"—that power which, *flagrant bello*, knows no limits, in the sense which he must mean the war power to be. The error is not in defining what is meant in the *power to declare war*, and to maintain the common defence. *It is at all events a power which cannot be appealed to for authority, in the course of ordinary administration in the time of peace.* And this is sufficient to answer and contradict the claim of this grant founded on the war power by Mr. Buchanan. War with its sword and pick axe may cut a road for the march of its armies in the time of war; *but when peace reigns, Railroads must be left to the* PEACE POWER.

In 1848, in 1852, and in 1856 the Democracy of this State declared most adherently for Mr. Buchanan; but if it had been known that he would advocate a Pacific Railroad, founded on the war power, *he could not have gotten a single vote of this State for his nomination to the Presidency*; and at Cincinnati, in 1856, the Convention rejected this Pacific Railroad plank from its platform. Virginia voted against it, and so did his own State, Pennsylvania, because of Virginia's support of Mr. Buchanan. And when his nomination was announced to Mr. Buchanan he emphatically *pledged to abide by the platform*—'*not to take a plank from it or add one to it*'—*but to take it as it was*. And it shocked us not a little that he had written a letter to California committing himself to this *added plank*, and so timid that it could have its effects *to his favor there*, and not be felt *against him here*. For these reasons I adjure a Pacific Railroad by the Federal Government, especially on the grounds of the President's recommendation."

The *real* reason that these and other negro breeders oppose the building of a Pacific Railroad is, that it would tend to strengthen the great free labor interest of the country, multiplying free States, and increase the wealth and power of the free half of the Union.

Forney on Democratic Caucuses and the Revenue Policy of the Party.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1859.

The two Administration caucuses on the revenue question may be called the two great events of the past week. Mr. Cobb's programme prevailed in both. The President's policy was scouted; and to day we are to have Mr. Cobb's reply to the resolution of the House as to the best way to meet the demands upon the Treasury, which, while in form and aim will be another rebuke by the subordinate of his superior, as matter of sheer necessity, must cover a concession of the revenue policy, which we insist upon—not frank, full and effectual, but enough to convict him of the financial incompetency always betrayed and as regularly confessed by all his after-clap messages upon the measures and matters committed to his special care. Last year, in his annual report, he asked a temporary loan; a few weeks after, an additional permanent twenty millions. This year he was just as sure that one per cent. increase upon the several schedules of the tariff of 1857, partly for the convenience of decimal in the rates of duty, and partly for the advance of $1,800,000 upon the revenue, would content him. And now again, within a little month, or before the ink was dry with which he scrawled his bureau drivel, he is made to know that seven millions will serve his desperate necessities something better than the trifle which he asked before. And the caucuses which have made a show of supporting him may very well be suspected of merely putting a bold front upon the countermarch of their oracle, that it may not seem to be a retreat. But let these cobblers of the finances and corrupters of this Administration carry on their miserable make-believes. I regard the suggestion that the expenses of the Government can be reduced as a piece of good-natured *finesse* on the part of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Senator Hunter, of Virginia. They might as readily recommend the bailing out of the Potomac, in order that the river should be dried up. It was a good sort of tub to the whale—that is, to the supposed credulity of the people—but it will not deceive anybody; and I will do the authors of the expedient the justice to say, that they have no more idea that the expenses of this Government can be reduced, than that the Potomac can be sponged out or bailed out. How will you reduce it, gentlemen? Can your Postmaster General, with his department rushing more and more into debt every day, assist you, except by taxing the people of the North in a much more odious ratio than that of any tariff upon imports? Will Mr. Toucey, of the Navy, with his demands for more ships, (and I do not say they are unjust)—will he be able to assist you? How can Mr. Cobb assist in reducing the expenditures of the Treasury Department, with his horde of retainers and his new demands on the public service? Can Mr. Floyd assist, with the numerous expenditures of his department constantly accumulating? or Mr. Jacob Thompson, with his vast operations of the interior Department, the Indian, Land, Agricultural, Patent Office bureaus, &c., &c.? or is economy to be facilitated by taking thirty millions from the Treasury for the purpose of forcing this country into war with Spain, without any hope of accomplishing the object, or by an appropriation of two or three hundred millions to construct the great and indispensable railroad overland to the Pacific? Why, then, with these facts before their eyes, do Mr. Hunter and Mr. Stephens talk about reducing the expenditures of the Government, and deny such aid to the languishing interests of the Middle States, which they could concede, without interfering, in the slightest degree, with the interests of the South or the interests of the consumer? Pennsylvania and the Free States which affiliate with her are just now omnipotent alike in the righteousness of their demands and in the power to enforce them. When the recommendation for an advance of duties come into the House, our friends must strike for the reduction of the ad valorems of 1846 to specifics; they must stand to it; and they cannot fail but by their own default.

Have you observed how popular the caucus has become with the men who now aspire to control and lead the Democratic party? Only a few years ago Mr. Davis, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Mason, and others, treated the caucus as a guillotine upon which the interest of the South were to be mutilated; while Mr. Toombs, and Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Benjamin, (all then members of an opposing party,) rejoiced in making this same institution of a caucus as ridiculous as possible. Now, however, when the Northern wing of the Democracy is weaker than it was ever known to be, these excellent gentlemen elevate King Caucus into the especial god of their idolatry, *because he responds to all their demands*. They call upon him only to help them. Wo be to the Northern Democrat who dares to ask his majesty to do anything to assist the party in the free States: he is instantly driven out of confidence as a rebel! Let him dare to denounce the attempt to use the public money for the purpose of provoking hostilities with Spain; or let him open his lips in favor of the pledges of the Democratic party on the slavery question, and his name is entered for instant execution. On this question of the tariff, for instance, the decision of the two caucuses was a wanton insult to the people. What would the South say if the Democrats of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and other Northern States met in caucus to make hostility to the slave trade a party test? What would those of the Northwest say if opposition to appropriations for rivers and harbors were made a party test in a Congressional caucus? Both would laugh us to scorn. And yet we are called upon to submit to the decision of a majority caucus against our most material interests, on the poor plea that it is anti-Democratic to assess duties, save only to produce revenue, and not to protect these material interests by such incidental discrimination as would not be felt by the consumer! Mr. Stephens and Mr. Crawford, both of Georgia, and, no doubt, the especial representatives of Mr. Secretary Cobb, took ultra ground in the House caucus—Mr. Crawford being particularly hostile to any attempt to amend the tariff of 1857. Of course, the utterances of such a body of men will be no more regarded by the Democrats of the middle States than if they were the utterances of so many children. They will spurn the new attempt to pack new burdens upon their backs with ineffable contempt. They will see that the very men, who were so intolerant in forcing Lecompton into our party-creed, and so proscriptive in making Presidential treachery a test upon independent men, are the exclusive managers of this new scheme to stultify and degrade them.

The Dishonest Way in which the Administration Buys Coal for the Navy.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1859.

Though Mr. Sherman's Committee observe the strictest secrecy respecting the results of their still unfinished investigation into the frauds of the Navy Department, a few interesting facts have leaked out through the witnesses themselves, who do not hesitate, in some instances, to talk of the nature of their evidence. One of the abuses that have come to my knowledge is the following:

The Naval Appropriation Act of 1850 contains a provision which reads thus:

"In the article of fuel for the Navy or Naval Stations and Yards, the Secretary of the Navy shall have power to discriminate, and purchase, in such manner as he shall deem proper, that kind of fuel which is best adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used."

A coal agent has accordingly been appointed by the Department to purchase coal for the use of the Navy, and send it to the various yards and stations. Under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, Dr. Hunter, of Reading, Penn., has been the nominal agent. He has not, however, attended to the duties of his office, but practices his profession as a physician. His commission of 5 per cent. on the cost of the coal purchased, and on the cost of freighting it, amounted, for the past year, to the snug sum of $15,000.

The business of the agency has been wholly performed by the firm of Tyler, Stone & Co., of Philadelphia. Mr. Beach, a member of that firm, is a nephew of Secretary Toucey. More than 50,000 tons of coal per annum have been supplied to the Navy be this firm, for which the Government has paid $3.65 per ton, while the current price at Philadelphia was only $3.35.

From the evidence before the Committee, it appeared that Dr. Hunter, the nominal coal agent, did not himself retain the $15,000 to which he was entitled by way of commissions. The money was used last year for election purposes under the immediate direction of several distinguished politicians, among whom may be mentioned, J. Glancy Jones, now Minister to Austria, and—President Buchanan!

I believe that there is not the least reason to doubt that these facts have been fully substantiated by the Committee, and I also think it will appear that far more flagrant perversions of public trust will be brought home to men high in office, and especially to Glancy Jones, whom Mr. Buchanan was in such hot haste to reward and provide for, after he had been rejected by the people.

The Freight Tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

[From the Pittsburgh Journal.]

We expressed the opinion from our former knowledge on the subject, that the legal question raised by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company denying the right to tax the tonnage on that road, was confined to the freight received and shipped to points outside of that State.

A friend has sent us a copy of the Chicago Railroad Memorial, addressed to the last Legislature, which distinctly raises this same question. In an accompanying note, this gentleman, who thoroughly understands railroad matters, approves of our general views in regard to similar charges on other railroads, but thinks it would not extend to the tolls on the Monongahela slackwater from points above the Virginia State line. At present, that is perhaps a speculative rather than a practical question. This gentleman may be right, but the case is not so clear as he thinks.

We have now before us the opinions of Messrs. Meredith and Cuyler, approved by John J. Crittenden, that this tax on extra State freight was unconstitutional.

This appears to be a somewhat carefully prepared document of some fourteen pages on this side of the question. We have also seen, though we could not procure a copy, an exceedingly elaborate opinion of Mr. Stokes, on this same point. Mr. S.'s opinion covers 84 closely printed pages, and exhausts the entire question. We had not time to read the same entire, and of course cannot say how able this opinion may be. From Mr. S.'s ability and ingenuity, we suppose all that can be gleaned from contemporary history, the debates in the convention, and the reports of judicial decisions, are collected in this pamphlet.

If these do not establish the exemption of the Company from the tonnage tax, their lawyers' opinions are useless. What makes us doubt most is the fact that so sharp a Company has continued to pay for some five years this same tax. Corporations do not usually do these kind of things.

A British Regiment Expected Here.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* makes the following statement:

"A novel sight will be witnessed here, it is probable, during the course of the present week—a sight which only those whose memory reverts to the days of Washington can remember, viz: the disembarkation of a Regiment of British soldiers. Not, however, as enemies. The 42d Highlanders may be welcomed with military balls, but not of the description with which that gallant corps was familiarized in the Crimea. The Regiment is expected here in two transports, on its way to Oregon via Panama. The kits of the Regiment have already arrived, and are in bond at the Custom House. As the steamer bringing the corps will require several days for taking in coal, &c., the Regiment will, in all probability, be invited to parade, when our citizen soldiers will be able to exhibit their discipline and training side by side with "regulars."

FROM KANSAS.

Old John Brown Under Siege—A Meeting.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 1, 1859.

We have just heard that old Capt. Brown is besieged by a party of Missourians, with a few men from the Territory, in one or two log cabins, on a creek in Jefferson county, between this and Nebraska. The assailants are afraid to attack him, but being stronger they are watching him, out of gun shot, and have sent to Platte county and Lecompton for assistance. Some dozen or two of the old pro-slavery residents in and about Lecompton went up. A party of some thirty left Topeka to aid Capt. Brown the moment they heard it. The locality is twenty five miles from Topeka and fifty from this place. The intelligence has just reached us, and a few have started from here. There is considerable feeling about it, and a fight is expected.

A meeting was held in Lawrence last night, to take into consideration the case of Dr. Doy and son, who were violently carried out of the Territory by Missourians, and are now lodged in the Platte county jail. A strong feeling of indignation pervaded the very large assembly. It was determined that no more of such raids should be tolerated, and that Dr. Doy must be relieved. It was resolved that Gov. Medary should be called upon to demand their release from the Governor of Missouri, and that if either of the prisoners were harmed that summary punishment would be inflicted upon those men in the Territory who had acted as guides to the Missouri party, and that the Missouri invaders, or any similar party, should be hanged the first moment they were caught in Kansas.

The Legislature progresses but slowly. The new Constitutional Convention bill is under advisement. The Bank bill, re chartering and increasing the capital of the Kansas Valley Bank, is also under consideration, but it is thought no extension will be given. The Legislature refuses to give an extension unless the stockholders are made individually liable.

The Homestead Bill.

The following is the bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, which passed the House of Representatives on the 2d inst:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from all after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty one years or more of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and those specially mentioned in this act, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person of persons whomsoever; and upon making the affidavit as above required, and filing the affidavit with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified: *Provided, however*, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time thereafter, the person making such entry, or, if he be dead, his widow, or, in case of her death, his heirs or devisee, or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they, have continued to reside upon and cultivate such land, and still reside upon the same, and have not alienated the same, or any part thereof, then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at the time a citizen of the United States, shall, on payment of ten dollars, be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further*, In case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty one year of age, the right and the fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children, and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract-books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable for the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any time after filing the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforementioned, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any time, then, and in that event, the land so entered shall revert back to the Government, and be disposed of as other public lands are now by law, subject to an appeal to the General Land Office.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application, at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights.

Missouri and Slavery.

[From the St. Louis Cent. Christian Advocate, Feb. 2d.]

One of the most striking and significant facts connected with Missouri is the change that is constantly going on as it regards the relative position of the white and colored population, in reference to numbers and social position. Scarcely a week passes away without witnessing the emigration of hundreds of slaves to the South. Various and numerous are the causes for this unprecedented movement. We can only enumerate a few of the principal elements involved.

One of the principal causes, in our judgment, is that it is demonstrated as clearly as any of the problems of Euclid, that so far as Missouri is concerned, white labor is far more profitable than slave labor. A stranger coming to St. Louis would be surprised to find that in the hotels, barber shops, and on the levee, that the parties employed are generally whites—seldom do you find a colored person performing this kind of labor.

We remember, when we first came to this city, being taken by surprise to find at the hotel where we put up, that there was not so much as one colored person. When we went to the barber shop, we expected, as a matter of course, to meet with one of the sable profession—but we were disappointed. A correct conception may be formed of their relative position, from the fact that the slave population of the city only amounts to 1,000, and as it regards this number, many of them are a burden to their owners.

Another cause operating powerfully is the insecurity of this chattelized property. In Missouri, surrounded as she is by free States, stampedes of slaves are of frequent occurrence. You cannot take up one of the city papers without seeing an advertisement with its accompanying reward for the recovery of runaway slaves. We do not belong to that extreme school designated abolitionism. We have no sympathy with it, and just name it as a cause. But we are not to be understood as approving of that way of dealing with the institution. Anything like violent interference with it only serves, in our judgment, to increase the difficulties in the way of emancipation. But at the same time the difficulty of holding slaves, under such circumstances, is certainly one of the most powerful principles in operation to thin the State of slaves.

But perhaps of all these causes in operation, one of the most potent is the deep, the firm, the settled obsolute conviction that Missouri is speedily destined to be a free State. There are principles in operation that must ultimately work out this result. There is the strong undercurrent of feeling that pervades the depths of the American mind in favor of freedom obtaining an embodiment, and must soon gather such force as to sweep every vestige of slavery from the land. In no part of this vast continent is this undercurrent rising to the surface so rapidly as in Missouri. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that the day of freedom in Missouri is not far distant, and when that day arrives, as a Church, we shall have the consolation to know that we have mingled in freedom's battle, that we have carried the pure, the everlasting gospel, that proclaims liberty to the captive, into every part of the State. Amidst persecution and death we have stood to our post, stood while assailed by all the malignity and fanaticism that a political and ecclesiastical zeal could inspire. But what is more trying than all the outward pressure and opposition that has been brought to bear upon us, has been the cold shoulder turned towards us by some of those small friends—small in every sense of the term—destitute of minds capable of grasping the mighty principles at issue. But we thank God we still live, and in every department of our vast field the work is extending, and already the notes of victory are heard.

Wonderful Telegraphic Feat—Progress of Western Lines.

On Saturday night the lines of the Union Telegraph Company, were working *direct* from New York to Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, a distance of about eighteen hundred miles, and the wires were "switched" together in such a way, that the correspondence between the cities named was received simultaneously by Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien. The fact cannot be contemplated without emotions of awe. It is one of those startling achievements of science, before which the "wonders of the world" in other centuries seem trivial. The Western Union Telegraph Company, has just completed a new direct line from this city to Chicago, of one wire, and a second wire is nearly up. Another line to St. Louis, via Indianapolis and Terre Haute, is in progress, and will speedily be operative. The only link to be supplied, is along the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad, the managers of which, we presume, will not be long in availing themselves of that invaluable and almost indispensable accessory to a railroad, a magnetic wire, bringing the whole length of the line and all its force under the immediate direction of the Superintendent, giving such facility and power in emergencies as is otherwise unattainable.—*Cin. Com.*, 7th.

Personal and Political.

—There is a movement on foot among some Republicans in Pennsylvania to give an expression in favor of Gen. Simon Cameron at the coming State Convention for the Presidency, and thus informally place him in the field, and also to get a united delegation in the National Convention from that State. This movement is premature. There is nothing about Cameron that makes him the best candidate to put on the track.

—The invitation to the Legislature of Ohio to visit Indianapolis during the present session was circulated in the Indiana Senate on Saturday last, and received the signatures of most of the members of that body. The members of the House will probably take the same course, and then we may look out for a grand Legislative drunk.

—Already a powerful lobby is organized by the President to carry through the Appropriation bills. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The same lobby was in existence at the last session to force through the Deficiency and Army bills. The person employed last year to act as chief of this lobby is employed this, and is already negotiating for a splendid banquet, at which the members of both Houses will be invited. The 'person' is one of Mr. Buchanan's Federal office holders in New York State, and is receiving a large salary."

—An Extra Session will not save Buchanan's Administration from the dishonor of pecuniary bankruptcy. The President gives out his purpose to summon one in a certain contingency, with much emphasis. Should he do so, says *The United States Gazette's* Washington correspondent, the session could hardly be called before the 1st of July, because at least sixty days notice would be required for the special elections that would have to be held under his proclamation. Thirteen States have yet to elect, including California, and exclusive of Oregon, if admitted; so that, under no probable circumstances, could Congress well meet under three and a half months after the adjournment on the 4th of March. And even in that event the Government would be dishonored, inasmuch as about $18,200,000 of outstanding Treasury notes become due before the 1st of July.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 7th inst., says:—GOING! GOING!—The steamer Dan. G. Taylor departed this port yesterday afternoon for the South, having on board another gang of negroes numbering about thirty, who were purchased by traders from this State. The negroes were all young and of an average value of $900 each. The tide keeps moving out.

Western News Items.

DEER BREEDING.—A number of farmers in Northern Ohio and on the borders of Indiana, have commenced the breeding and raising of deer, the same as they do sheep, and they bring them to market in the same manner; hence the abundance of venison.

A BAND OF ROBBERS.—A number of young men in Grand Rapids, who formed themselves into a band of burglars, have been arrested and are undergoing an examination. One of their number turned State's evidence, which renders their commitment sure.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

SUICIDE.—Mr. Griswold, a highly respected resident of Grand Ledge, Eaton County, Mich., drowned himself on the 18th inst. He had conceived the idea that all the people and cattle of the town were to starve to death during the winter, and told his family the devil had tempted him to kill them.—*Clinton (Ia.) Herald.*

LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from the Nauvoo (Ill.) *Press* that a little daughter of Mrs. Huff, of that place, aged eight years, was burned to death one day last week. It seems her mother had gone out and her clothes caught fire from putting some chips in the stove. She died in a few hours after being burnt.

COLLEGE AT ADRIAN, MICH.—We learn that it is intended to establish a College at the city of Adrian. A meeting was recently held at Adrian, to consider a proposition to remove the Leoni College to the former city, which resulted in the determination to establish a new College. A good deal of spirit was manifested, and an attempt will be made to raise $30,000 by subscription, to accomplish the object.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Peoria *Transcript* learns that on Wednesday morning last a man by the name of Samuel Phillips was instantly killed in a coal bank belonging to Hiram Jackson, by a slip of slate about seven inches thick, falling from the roof of the bank upon him and crushing his head! The accident happened near the mill of Mr. Jackson on the Kickapoo, and is said to have been unavoidable, as the slate came down abreast the coal, which is rather unusual in this description of mining. Mr. Phillips leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

CASUALTY.—On Thursday, the 27th ult., a Swede woman, in attempting to cross Mud Creek, in Linn, about one mile from Jenks' Mill, was drowned. The stream was much swollen. She attempted first to cross on the bridge, over which the water was rushing with great force. She then perceived some floats of ice, upon which she attempted to cross; they gave way under her feet, and she soon disappeared in the angry waters. Her body has not yet been found.—*Galesburg Dem.*

DANGER OF CATS SLEEPING WITH CHILDREN.—A small girl, seven or eight years old on the night of the 27th ult., came pretty near losing her life by a cat. Her mother heard a strange noise which awakened her, she hastened to the bed where the child was lying, and found the cat with her mouth close to the child's mouth. At first they took the child to be dead, but they soon perceived it seemed to catch for breath occasionally. After two or three hours she was restored to consciousness, but has been very stupid and unwell since. Parents should beware how they trust their cats to sleep with their children.—*Ibid.*

DRIVING TURKEYS.—A large flock of turkeys passed through the city a day or two since, which were being driven in the same manner as a flock of sheep or a drove of cattle. The drover said he had driven them nearly a hundred miles in this way. The birds looked extremely dilapidated and crest fallen, from long travel and fatigue. Even the old turkey gobbler, that led the way, traveled with head and tail down, and plumage badly soiled. He looked hard up and in want of rest. His companions followed him with slow and weary step, hardly pausing for a melancholy peck at a stray oat or kernel of corn as they passed alleys or barnyards. We have seen all kinds of drovers, but none equal to the turkey drove in question. They had some forty or fifty miles yet to travel before reaching their destination.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SAD AND FATAL MISTAKE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 22d ult., a son of Jonathan Scates, who lives five or six miles east of Greenville in this State, came to an untimely death by means of a dose of strychnine administered to him by his mother, and supposed to be quinine. The poison had been procured of a druggist in that town, for the purpose of killing rats, but having failed to accomplish that object, it had been laid away. The boy had a chill on the day above mentioned, and his mother got the powder, and tasted it, and being satisfied it was quinine, made some pills of it and gave them to him to stop the chills. The boy went out and brought in some wood and laid it down, when he immediately fell down himself. A physician was immediately sent for, but did not arrive there until after the boy was dead. He lived but a very short time after taking the poison. His name was A. E. Scates, and he was about ten and a half years of age.—*Menard (Ill.) Index.*

The Thirty-Million Corruption Fund.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1859.

The opposition to the thirty-million corruption project is widening. It is by no means confined to the Republicans. Six or eight Southern Senators are opposed to it. The organ of the States Rights wing of the Southern Democracy of this city, the *States* newspaper, is out against it. Messrs. Bell and Crittenden will both speak in opposition.

The idea of giving the President the unlimited control of thirty millions of money just before the opening of a Presidential campaign, is one of those amazing propositions that staggers even the faithful. There is that in it which offends every sentiment of propriety, and alarms the jealousy of the most confiding. What will the President do with the money if he gets it? Who will he buy? Will it be the people of Pennsylvania, who have lately deserted his standard? Whatever he may do, it is certain that there is no restraint upon his action, by the terms of the proposition to give him the control of the thirty millions. His power over it is to be absolute, and he is not to be even compelled to say what he does with it. Ostensibly, it is a bribe with which to corrupt Spanish officials. This is an offense against that Government, and a stigma upon the American name. The proposition is disgraceful, looking upon it in its most favorable light. Nakedly examined, it is seen to be full of danger. The author of it ought not to expect anything less than to be met by hearty public opprobrium from one end of the country to the other.—*Tribune's Correspondent.*

A Story with a Moral.

Mr. Bones, of the firm of Fossil, Bones & Co., was one of those remarkable money making men whose uninterrupted success in trade has been the wonder, and afforded material for the gossip of the town for seven years. Being of familiar turn of mind, he was frequently interrogated on the subject, and invariably gave as the secret of his success, that he minded his own business.

A gentleman met Mr. Bones on the Assanpink Bridge. He was gazing intently on the dashing foaming waters as they fell over the dam. He was evidently in a brown study. Our friend ventured to disturb his cogitations.

"Mr. Bones, tell me how to make a thousand dollars."

Mr. Bones continued looking intently at the water. At last he ventured a reply.

"Do you see that dam my friend?"

"Certainly I do."

"Well, here you may learn the secret of making money. The water would waste away and be of no practical use to anybody but for the dam. That dam turns it to good account, makes it perform some useful purpose, and then suffers it to pass along. That large paper mill is kept in constant motion by this simple economy. Many mouths are fed in the manufacture of paper, and intelligence is scattered broadcast over the land on the sheets that are daily turned out; and in the different processes through which it passes, money is made. So it is in the living of hundreds of people. They get enough of money. It passes through their hands every day, and at the year's end they are no better off. What is the reason? They want a dam. Their expenditures are increasing, and no practical good is attained. They want them dammed up, so that nothing will pass through their hands without bringing something back—without accomplishing some useful purpose. Dam up your expenses and you will soon have enough occasionally to spare a little, just like that dam. Look at it my friend!"

Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, *BLACKBURN BROS.*, 201 and 203 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN BOND through the CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE, our first invoice for the year, of FRENCH KIP and CALF SKINS, AND BOOT FRONTS CRIMPED, For the Spring Trade, DIRECT FROM THE PARIS MANUFACTURERS. Boot Makers and Leather Dealers will find the Stock to be very Superior and Prices Low. We have in Stock and coming forward a large assortment of SOLE LEATHER OF THE BEST TANNAGES, OAK and HEMLOCK UPPER KIP and CALF, LININGS, LASTS and FINDINGS, Which will be sold at the *lowest market prices* by BLACKBURN BROS., At their LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 201 & 203 South Water street, (east of Wells street bridge,) Chicago. N. B.—The highest market price paid in Cash for Hides. ja24

LEATHER! LEATHER!!— BEST CLASS CALF AND KIP SKINS just received DIRECT FROM FRANCE! —BY— JAMES KELLY & CO., 243 ... LAKE-ST ... 243 Chicago, Ill. Who keep constantly on hand the largest stock of Leather and Findings To be found in the West. Also, a large stock of superior LEATHER and INDIA RUBBER BELTING. All of the above will be sold very low for cash or approved paper. JAMES KELLY & CO., oc16 ly-c197 243 Lake street, near the Bridge.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERship existing between the undersigned expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of February. Either of the partners are authorized to sign in liquidation of claims. T. B. CARTER, THEODORE THOMPSON, J. S. ISHAM. February 5, 1859.

T. B. CARTER WILL CONTINUE THE CASH RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS, —AT— 136 ... LAKE STREET ... 136 [fe7 c176 1w]

THE BEST SAFE EVER SENT TO Chicago.—We have just received a WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, made to order for a County Treasurer's Office, lined with hardened steel, with an inside Steel Burglar Proof Chest, with five locks, two of them with TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS changes each. We will keep this Safe on exhibition one week. Parties who are about buying Safes are invited to call and see it, also the best stock of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes west of New York. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agent, fe5-1w c174 127 South Water street.

HARDWARE STOCK.—WE OFFER FOR Sale on favorable terms to a responsible party a well selected stock of HARDWARE, STOVES, IRON, &c., together with the good will of the business. It is the best stand in a flourishing county seat, and has direct railroad communication with Chicago. Also with the above will be sold the Store—a corner three story fire proof building 23x100 feet. Apply to WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., fe4 c183 1m 176 Lake street.

CUPID'S MESSENGERS. *Valentines*, Of Every Conceivable Pattern and Price, AT PEUGEOT'S, CHICAGO VARIETY STORE. 40 ... Clark Street ... 40 [fe7 c171y]

Kerosene, or Coal Oil. A NEW SUPPLY. The Very Best Article in the Market. For sale by LEWIS & PAGE, 103 - - - South Water-St. - - - 103 [fe5 c172 1m]

IRISH MOSS. Shred and Sheet Isinglass, TAPIOCA, FRESH HOPS, Coxe's Sparkling Gelatine, SAGO, OAT MEAL, CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF LEMON, SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, fe3 c158 140 Lake street.

Valentines. NORRIS & HYDE, NO. 100...DEARBORN STREET...NO. 100 Have the largest and best selected assortment of VALENTINES TO BE FOUND WEST OF NEW YORK, Which they offer to Dealers at the LOWEST PRICES. NORRIS & HYDE, fe1-2w-c144 100 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, Are forwarding Freight to and from St. Louis, Alton, Springfield and Bloomington, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Time as quick and rates as low as by any other route. Deliver Freight at the Stone Freight Depot, foot of South Water street. For information as to rates and conditions apply to R. FORSYTH Gen'l Freight Agent, office in Passenger Depot, up stairs or to C. M. SMITH, Ag't Freight Depot. ja14 b96 1m

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD. COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure. Billious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator. One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare. Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness. One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache. Only one dose immediately relieves Colic.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera. Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin. One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well. One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose. A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the absorbents. We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold, also, by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st., and FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, ja21-1y-b391 118 Randolph street.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. ja4-d&wly c71

Silver-Plated Goods. SILVER PLATED CASTORS IN GREAT variety. Spoons, Forks, Tea-sets, Goblets, &c., &c., for sale lower than at any other house in the city. At JASSER & CO.'S French China Emporium, 100 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn. ja20-1y-c84

Country Merchants ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR large stock of Crockery and Glass-ware before making their purchases elsewhere, with the assurance that our best endeavors will be made to make it for their advantage to purchase stock at the China Emporium of A. JASSER & CO., 100 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn. ja20-1y-c84

New and Attractive Goods. WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE attention of the ladies of Chicago, and the public in general to our large and complete stock of fine French China, fine Cut Bohemian Glass Ware, Crockery Ware, Plated Ware, &c., &c., as we are satisfied the quality and low prices of our goods, are such as to give the best satisfaction to all. A. JASSER & CO., 100 Lake street between Clark and Dearborn. ja20-1y-c84

Fine China. FINE DECORATED AND RICHLY GILDed Dinner Sets. Fine decorated and richly gilded Tea Sets. " " " Toilet Sets. Beautiful decorated Vases, Motto Cups, Colognes, Tete a Tete Sets, Card Baskets &c., of every description, and will be sold very low at A. JASSER & CO.'S, 100 Lake st. ja20-1y-c84

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THE PLEASURE of informing their customers that they have removed their stock of crockery, glass and china from No 229 Lake street to the new and elegant store, No. 100 Lake street, where they will be thankful to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them. A. JASSER & CO., 100 Lake street between Clark and Dearborn. ja20-1y-c84

GO AND VISIT THE FRENCH CHINA Emporium of A. JASSER & CO., No. 100 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn.

PASTRY FLOUR—300 BBLS ON CONsignment for sale by J. SNOW. No. 10 Dearborn, 2 doors from South Water st.

OAT MEAL.—ANOTHER LOT FROM Montreal, on consignment J. SNOW. ja9 c19 No. 10 South Dearborn street.

BUTTER.—3,000 POUNDS ROLL BUTTER on consignment. J. SNOW. ja9 c19 No. 10 South Dearborn street.

GLASS! GLASS!! GLASS!!! Plate and Double Thick Glass, of large sizes. An assorted stock for sale low by PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH. Druggists, 23 South water street.

Medicines &c.

YOU WILL FIND ALL Patent Medicines AT BOLLES SMITH & CO'S 124 LAKE STREET.

THE GREAT WESTERN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PATENT *MEDICINE DEPOT.*

☞If you want a remedy for your Cough go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, 124 Lake street.

☞If you want a remedy to purify the blood go to 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞If you want a Fever and Ague remedy go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞If you want a remedy for Piles go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞If you want a Hair Dye—warranted, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill go to B. S. & Co's, 124 Lake street.

☞If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extractor go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞If you want some Tonic Bitters or Schiedam Schnapps go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞For Duponco's, Clark's and Cheeseman's Female Pills go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers go to 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞For a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞For a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞For Vermifuge and Dyspeptic remedy, go to 124 Lake-st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞For Strengthening Plasters of all kinds go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞For a Remedy for all Private Diseases go to 124 Lake-st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞For a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞For Hadkerchief Extracts and Perfumery go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal supporters. They are agents for the manufacturers and will sell at low prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 20 State street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 140 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by J. & S. FULLER & CO., 27 Water street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by BOOKER, INNIS & CO., 35 Water street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by L. READ & CO., 92 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Have, for their Tonic and other Medicinal Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors. Hostetter & Smith, ja16 c87-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

MOTHERS, AS YOU LOVE YOUR Children, be on the alert for every symptom of Worms. For worms cause the death of more than any other disease. In all cases of pale countenance, livid circle around the eyes, and foul breath give HOLLOWAY'S VEGETABLE WORM CONFECTIONS. They are a delicious preparation of Sugar that any child will crave. If worms are present they will safely and effectually remove them and restore health in all cases.

DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS!

Worms! Worms!—These troublesome infests of the stomach and bowels of children have at last found their match in a scientific preparation, called "Holloway's Worm Confection," which is in the form of a pleasant and agreeable candy. The little children affected with worms, which heretofore turned up their noses and spluttered and cried about the administration of the nauseous stuffs under the name of Vermifuge, will open their little mouths with ecstacy to thank the inventor for making a pleasant cure for one of the most troublesome diseases. Every box warranted. Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., de11 124 Lake st. Agents for Northwestern States.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, OR COUGH LOZENGES.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of."

Brown's Bronchial Troches

From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Brown's Bronchial Troches

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Dr. Lane prescribes them in his practice.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Dr. Bigelow says are simple and certain.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Indispensable to Public Speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

A sure remedy for Throat Affections.—*Transcript.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cures Cough, Cold or Hoarseness.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cures Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Clears and gives strength to the voice of singers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cures Whooping Cough and Influenza.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Are the greatest Remedy *science* ever produced.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Are only 25 cts. per Box. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —BY— PENTON & CO., 94 ... Lake Street ... 94 OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

DR. G. J. LEED'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, Or, *NERVE TONIC*, WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

ALSO, YELLOW, CHAGRES AND Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable remedy. The recipe is from a very celebrated Physician after thirty-five years experience in Hospitals and private practice in New York City, and has been tested in all sections of the country during the past six years with the most wonderful success. In the Western and Southwestern country, where Fever and Ague prevail it has accomplished much by curing the disease as well as renovating and regenerating the system already shattered by the use of Quinine, Morphine and Mercury, or from too free use of the trashy nostrums such as are daily being forced upon the unsuspecting invalid. To all suffering from prostration after disease I recommend and guarantee this Medicine as a perfect Tonic. To travellers in unhealthy climates, I would use the words of the well-known Captain John W. Munson, now of a Liverpool Packet Line, and many years in the Southern and South American Coasting trade, "I would as soon think of going to sea without a rudder as without the Quinine Substitute." J. H. HAZARD, Proprietor, 151 Maiden Lane, New York. Penton, Robinson & Smith, Wholesale Agents, 23 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. de14-b739-1A-24

WEIGH AND CONSIDER.—AN HONEST QUAKER'S ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES—

"Friends! delay not one moment in using this great and best Cough remedy HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. As death is very near thee and the sands of thy life are nearly run out it will be to thee the Spring of Life, and thou wilt be restored again to thy family. Thou need not despair for as nearly as thou art gone thy condition is not more hopeless than mine was, and as thou knowest, I have been restored to robust health, as well as thousands of others, whose testimony thou wilt find with the bottle. Think not, because everything thou hast tried has failed, that thou art beyond the reach of medicines. Thou wilt surely not be deceived by this good remedy. Be sure that thou obtain no other medicine." Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., de11 124 Lake street.

OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.

1,000 OUNCES OF *Green, White and Yellow* OIL COGNAC, sale by [de16-ly] PENTON & CO.

Medicines, &c.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM MALARIA; Particularly FEVER and AGUE.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from that condition of the Liver so universally produced by the *malaria* and fogs of the West. Such as diseased torpid liver, enlargement of the spleen, or Ague Cake in the side, Billious Intermitting, Remittent Fever, and, indeed, all diseases arising from a billious condition of the system. Its ingredients are all vegetable, and perfectly harmless in their effects, and perfectly safe to take. Reader, if you desire to save money and time, and get your health, take it at once, instead of those things which only palliate while they do not cure.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 12, 1857. MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—Gents: I consider your Ague Balsam superior to any remedy in our market for the permanent cure of all malarious diseases. I can cheerfully recommend it as worthy that great name it has wherever sold and used. Very truly yours, RICHARDS & THOMAS.

GALION, Ohio, April 1, 1858. To the sufferers of chills, fever and ague, I cheerfully submit the following: Having observed closely the effects of Dr. Mann's Ague Balsam in this vicinity for the past three years, I am well pleased with its remedial virtues as an antidote to malaria. I have frequently used it in my practice, and with entire satisfaction. From my intimate knowledge of this compound, I recommend it as safe, prompt and efficient. N. E. HACKEDOM, D. D.

BLUFFTON, Ind., May 17, 1858. MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—Gents: Having sold your Ague Balsam for the past three years to scores of persons in this vicinity, and closely observing its effects, we do not hesitate in saying it is the best remedy we have ever sold in Indiana, and will effectually cure chills, fever and ague without fail. Truly yours, PHILLIMAN & KEARNS, Druggists.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 13, 1858. DR. MANN:—Please send me one-half gross more of your Ague Balsam immediately. It is in great demand, and may be truly styled the King of Fever and Ague. J. LYTLE, Physician and Druggist.

LEONIDAS, Michigan, June 18, 1858. MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO., Galion, Ohio—Gents: I have to say that I have for several months been completely prostrated by chills, fever and ague, and as I have a large family who were dependent upon my labor for their existence. I have tried in vain all the ague remedies in my reach (and they are legion,) but I found none to cure until I used your Ague Balsam. I have not shook, or had a particle of fever since the first dose, and I have since used the third bottle. I have now been sound for three months, and I am confident it is the only thing that will never fail. Yours truly, G. P. WOOD.

S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, O. O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Sole Wholesale Agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold by all good druggists. ja25-3m

Real Estate.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a HOMESTEAD, Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 80 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad. Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands. For Particulars address Post Office Box 1969. ja25-c98-1y

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY. The Subscriber having had much practical experience in SELECTING AND LOCATING LANDS, in the various Land Districts in the Western States has unusual facilities for making valuable selections FOR LAND WARRANTS OR CASH. Choice Selections may now be made in IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI, Persons having Warrants can have them Located in their Own Name. And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed; Payable in One Year. Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for Cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska. S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, au15 a50 ly 49 Clark street, Chicago.

Educational.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarships issued for the entire Chain. Consolidation of "Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College" and "Bell's Commercial College," now conducted under one Institution under the name and style of "BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON." Dister V. Bell, Joint Proprietor and Associate Principal of Chicago College. Circular and Catalogue of 80 pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned. ja31 c60 d&w ly BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, February 7th, 1859. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 113 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers. ja31

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL, LINCOLN SQUARE, WORCESTER, MASS. A First-Class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. J. V. BEANE, Principal. REFERENCES IN CHICAGO:—Wm. B. Ogden Esq.; Rev. Wm. W. Patton; J. D. Webster, Esq.; Luther Haven, Esq.; Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Supt. Pub. Schools; W. R. Lounsbury, Esq.; John P. Chapin, Esq.; J. Young Scammon, Esq. ja24 3m*

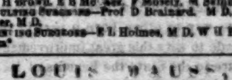
Opticians.

SIGHT AND HEARING.— DR. F. A. CADWELL,

OF TORONTO C. W. The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the EYE AND EAR. At the MATTESON HOUSE Chicago Ill. Is working miracles in the way of restoring LOST SIGHT AND HEARING. Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Patients have been received by Dr. C. within the last *four* weeks, many of whom have been blind for months and years while others, who have long been sufferers, have had their diseases removed. The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, and dismissing, as cured, his early received cases. No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and No Charge for services that are not Successful, as will be stated when the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear on application as above. fe7 c173 d&w6m

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. Dispensary of the Infirmary Open Every Morning from 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 o'clk FOR GRATUITOUS TREATMENT Of the poor affected with diseases of the Eye and Ear. No. 60 North Clark Street, Cor. Michigan. Trustees: W L Newberry, President; C V Dyer and J L Haven, V. Presidents; [illegible] Stone, Secretary & Treasurer; J H Rankin, Rev N L Rice, D D, Rev W Barry, P Carpenter, W H Brown, E B McCagg, P Moseley, M Skinner. Consulting Surgeons—Prof D Brainard, M D, Prof J W Freer, M D. Attending Surgeons—E L Holmes, M D, W H [illegible]. ja31m*

LOUIS HAUS,



Practical Optician, [Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.] 79 ... SOUTH CLARK STREET ... 79 Opposite the Court House. Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical Goods in the Northwest. Also, the genuine BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, constantly on hand. Also, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, STEREOSCOPES, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c. ☞ All goods are sold at the lowest New York prices. de24-ly-b763

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD. FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Columbus, Ohio, and author of a "New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye and Ear without the use of the Knife," would announce that he has permanently established himself in the city of Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] North Clark street, [illegible] those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear [illegible].

MEYER'S Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, For the Destruction of Rats, Mice, Moles, Bugs, Musquitoes, Roaches, Fleas, Moths, Garden Insects, Ants, &c. THE CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS known under the above title for the last 25 years throughout Europe [illegible] ☞ Retail packages from 25 cents to $1.00. [illegible] JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, 412 Broadway, (cor. Houston-st.) New York. General Agent for the United States and Canadas FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway, N. Y.

Flour! Flour!! WE HAVE CONSTANTLY IN STORE from our own Mills and those of Consignments, Flour of all grades, particularly choice grades of White Winter Wheat Flour from Wisconsin and Southern Illinois. City dealers and consumers can be served [illegible] quality and price, and orders from the country promptly filled by us. Office and store, 270 South Water street. ja29 c134 HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Chicago Barrel Manufacturing Co., SOUTH CLARK, NEAR NORTH-ST. ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT WITH Millers for a regular supply of Barrels, of a superior quality, at [illegible]

100 BARRELS ROSIN— [illegible] For Sale BOOKER, INNIS & CO. de10 35 South Water street.

Special Notices.

The wonderful success of Dr. Hos[tetter's] celebrated and unrivalled STOMACH BITT[ERS] from the time of its introduction to the public, [has shown] conclusively its manifest superiority over any other preparation of the kind now manufactured. Its actio[n on] the digestive organs is of the most pleasing characte[r, re]moving all diseases or morbidity, and giving the sy[stem] a sound and healthy tone. In cures of Dyspepsia, los[s of] appetite, general mental or physical weakness, its op[era]tion is most beneficent, indeed; some of the most d[readful] cases that have ever been under medical treat[ment] have been entirely cured by this great agent. [As a] tonic, Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful, espec[ially] before meals. For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywh[ere]. ja31 2wd&w

Those who are curious to witness [the] wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwaldt (late m[aker] at Batchelor's N. Y.) has brought the manufact[ure] of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wi[g] their Dyeing Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block and exa[mine] these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can de[tect] the artificial from the natural when adjusted t[o the] head.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, [the] infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the v[arious] forms of Billious Diseases, Intermittent, Remitt[ent], Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in [the] miasma of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Saw[yer,] Paige & Co., No. 15 Lake street, Chicago. This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable [sub]stances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anyth[ing] that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects [are] those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to re[store] the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, wh[ose] functions are so generally impaired in this class of [dis]eases. Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cas[es to] break the chills, but do not remove the disease, of [which] fever and other organs implicated, on which the [Ague] and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "F[luid] Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Ph[ysi]cians cannot be readily consulted), which contain[s] the qualities suited to the indications of those malad[ies]. Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy [of] the medicine from persons of respectability, have b[een] given to the proprietor—but he does not make [use of] them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce [itself] by its merits.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockho[lders] in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are [liable under] the provisions of the Charter, made personally liable [for] its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us at [par] or on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana [and] Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Leather and Findings.

Hayden, Kay & Co., 238 ... RANDOLPH STREET ... 2[38] CHICAGO. Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Saddlery Hardware, BENT STOCK, COACH TRIMMINGS, SPRINGS, AXELS, VARNISHES, WEBBINGS, HORSE COLLARS, &c. P. HAYDEN, New York. P. WILSON, Cincinnati. WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.

TURNER & SIDWAY, Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles, BRIDLE FRONTS, Pad Hooks, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Bla[nkets], Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c. OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS: RANDOLPH-ST. Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store.

Architects.

E. BURLING ARCHITECT—NOS. 44 & 46 LASALLE Street (over Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank), is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of buildings. He confidently refers to many of the [evi]dences of his ability, and that orders intrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

O. L. WHEELOCK, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT Office No. 77 Dearborn Block, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT. Careful and reliable Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from Drawings. OFFICE—3 Dearborn street, 1st door north of Post Office.

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wholesale Liquor business, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. Smith, and all demands owing to said firm are to be paid to him. Chicago, Jan. 13, 1859. JOHN SMITH. R. J. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION—THE CO PARTNERSHIP of Eckley, Morse & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm is assumed by Geo. E. Eckley, office No. 1 Pioneer's Building. GEO. E. ECKLEY, R. H. MORSE, ALBERT MORSE. Chicago, January 20, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership heretofore existing between David J. Millard and William H. Kretsinger, under the firm name of David J. Millard & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled and all debts paid by David J. Millard, &c. DAVID J. MILLARD. W. H. KRETSINGER. Chicago, January 18, 1859. The business will be continued at the old stand by David J. Millard.

Wood & Coal.

CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE SELLING A[T] our Yard, CORNER OF TAYLOR AND CLARK STS. Coal well screened, and every way equal to Erie or Briar Hill, for $4 00 Per Ton, or $4 50 Delivered. Hotel-keepers, Machinists and others can contract [for] large quantities even on better terms than above. [illegible] Orders may be left at the yard, or No. 11 Lasalle street, or at the Custom House. LAW & STROTHER.

Coal! Coal!! 1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL.—TH[E] Coal is the best in the market for family uses or steam. Also— 300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad Top.) 300 tons Lump Shamokin. ALFRED SMITH & CO., North Pier, opposite St. Central R. R. ☞ Orders may be left at W. D. BERRY'S, S. E. corner Clark & Randolph streets. MORFORD SHOE, corner of Lake and Clark streets.

Cheap Coal. WE ARE RETAILING COAL AT $4.[illegible] per Ton equal to Erie or Briar Hill. Yard [at] the Rock Island Freight Office, formerly Morris Coal Yard. Orders left at the Custom House, [illegible] B. LAW or R. P. STROTHER.

COAL AND WOOD. ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD STAND, Corner of Clark and Adams street, offers for sale Wood of all kinds, Sawed and Split and delivered. Also, Erie, Lackawana, Cumberland, Pennsylvania Coals, Briar Hill, Salineville, and [illegible] Coals. [illegible] ISAAC COALE, 84 Clark, corner Adams st.

1859 ... SPRING TRADE ... 18[59]

METAL WAREHOUSE, 45 ... Wabash Avenue ... Burch's Iron Building, Chicago. The Subscriber has now in stock TIN PLATE, ROOFING TIN, BLOCK TIN, ZINC SHEETS & SLABS, SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED IRON, BRAZIER'S & SHEATHING COPPER, TINNERS' TOOLS, &c. METALS GENERALLY, All of which is offered at the Lowest Market Prices for Cash. THOMAS S. DICKERSON.

15,000 Bundles Wire Fencing. We are prepared to make contracts with Dealers for [illegible] ANNEALED FENCE WIRE NOS 3 and 9, [illegible]

TO BUILDERS, OWNERS & ROOFERS. [illegible] Corrugated Roofing. [illegible]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. [illegible] FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

500 PIECES SATINETTS JUST RECEIVED and for sale by FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Cor. of State and Lake streets.

GOLD MIXED AND PRINTED SA[TINETTS] just received and for sale by FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Cor. State and Lake streets.

SAFETY FILM

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—Financial matters are entirely quiet. Quotations have not changed in any particular for the past two weeks or more, and the truth is there is scarcely any variation in tone of the market for many days together. Exchange is close, but the wants of customers are fully supplied at quotations, the range being 1¼@1½ per cent. premium. Discounts as usual at 10 per cent. Gold steady at 1¼@1½ with few sales. The street brokers hold rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month; but their transactions are confirmed mainly to what would generally be classed as second quality paper.

The N. Y. *Times* of Saturday, 5th, says:

The Money Market is settling down to 5 per cent. to the Brokers, and 6@7 per cent. for Discounts beyond 60 days. Some very short and choice acceptances are current within 6 per cent. So far as demand loans to the Brokers are concerned, the Banks either yield to 5 per cent.—at which rates the private lenders are numerous—or do but a partial business at 6 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.—The movements in the principal staples of this market during the past week, and since the first of January, compared with the same time in 1858, are as follows:

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS.

	Week ending Feb. 5.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time in 1858.
Flour, bbls	7,495	4,564	26,706	48,217
Wheat, bu	59,600	32,465	144,511	339,268
Corn, bu	22,732	36,931	154,616	29,219
Oats, bu	3,744	7,273	31,750	24,364
Rye, bu	905	161	2,428	2,337
Barley, bu	4,540	2,063	18,850	34,261
Grass Seed, lbs	109,203	41,943	197,224	162,688
Hides, lbs	405,124	314,916	1,063,624	378,743
Lead, lbs	34,800	157,116	481,269	......
Tallow, bbls	......	......	......	......
Lard, bbls	56	42	264	......
Pork, bbls	87	184	702	......
Live Hogs, No	587	1,519	5,266	58,716
Dressed Hogs, No	3,359	1,984	19,887	18,729
Cattle, No	1,129	1,484	6,617	3,586
Coal, tons	450	230	1,942	......
High wines, bbls	391	297	2,714	......
Wool, lbs	910	7,870	23,670	......

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO TO THE EAST.

	Week end'g Feb. 5.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1858.
Flour, bbls	1,937	1,847	4,719	17,499
Wheat, bu	390	1,249	11,561	1,174
Corn, bu	15,081	5,884	41,129	736
Oats, bu	1,165	3,094	4,159	......
Grass Seeds, lbs	53,727	43,264	169,225	......
Hides, lbs	318,474	267,379	1,050,590	1,097,160
Lard, bbls	245	1,144	3,295	2,271
Pork, bbls	2,042	1,344	15,508	5,934
Beef, bbls	189	968	1,862	534
Tallow, bbls	90	......	451	88
Live Hogs, No	450	1,190	3,137	21,485
Dressed Hogs, No	247	536	3,760	8,163
Cattle, No	233	691	2,617	1,632
Highwines, bbls	234	74	936	87
Wool, lbs	7,730	1,540	9,152	28,260

The receipts of Breadstuffs during the past week, with the sources of supply, will be found in the following table:—

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO, WEEK ENDING FEB. 5, 1859.

	Flour. bbls.	Wh't. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	849	16,297	10,982	2,447	855	1,650
Rock Island R. R.	1,523	3,650	280	.....	.....	450
Ill. Cent'l R. R.	1,251	13,561	2,979	.....	.....	60
C. B. & Q. R. R.	2,095	15,490	12,130	2,769	.....	664
St. P. & F. L. R. R.	796	714	1,198	1,350	.....	1,118
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	709	8,563	2,100	.....	279	.....
Mich. C'l R. R.	312	.....	.....	187	.....	.....
Mich. S. R. R.	148	1,134	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. F. & F. W. R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,495	59,600	22,732	3,744	905	4,540
Cor. w'k last year	5,120	88,567	3,600	3,212	437	1,749

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city on the 5th inst., compared with the amount in store the corresponding date in 1858:

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

	Feb. 5, 1859.	Feb. 6, 1858.
Flour, bbls	16,727	33,932
Wheat, Spring, bu	323,641	814,900
do Red bu	127,495	6,222
do White bu	6,954	345
Corn, bu	8,914	4,746
Oats, bu	106,303	36,459
Rye, bu	790	......
Barley, bu	64,137	28,718

THE MARKETS FOR THE WEEK.

The Flour market during the first part of the week was quiet and inactive; but during the past few days an increased demand took place, and prices advanced 10@15c—showing an advance since our last weekly review of about 20c.

The Wheat market, during the first two or three days of the week, declined 1@2c on Winter, and 3@4c on Spring; but rallied again, till the news of the *Asia* to-day caused a decline of 2c on Winter—Spring Wheat barely maintaining yesterday's figures, and closing heavy.

There has been an active demand for Corn, and the market closes at an advance of 3c on the prices given a week ago. During the week a cargo of 12,000 bushels was sold, for delivery on the first week in May, at 69c f. o. b., and 5,000 bushels, same delivery, on private terms.

Oats, Rye and Barley have all been buoyant throughout the week, though at the close there is more Barley offering, and the market is not so strong.

Provisions have been very firm—with little or no Mess Pork or Lard offering. A large business has been done in Cut Meats at an advance of ½c on the quotations of last week.

The receipts of Grass Seed during the week were heavy, and the offerings large. Timothy has maintained previous prices; but Clover has declined 12½@25c towards the close.

The Hide market has been buoyant, with an advance in Green Salted and Dry Flint. To-day, however, the market is duller, and dealers look for a decline.

The advance in Corn has kept Highwines firm. The demand, however, is very limited, and the advance which holders ask has rendered the market quite inactive.

The following table shows the Highest, Lowest, and closing Prices of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., during the week:

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND CLOSING PRICES DURING THE WEEK.

	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Closing Price.
Flour, Spring Extra	$4.75	$4.75	$4.75@5.25
" Winter	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.25
No. 1 Red Wheat	1.25	1.21	1.21@1.23
No. 2 do	1.10	1.08	1.08@—
Standard Spring do	0.95	0.88	0.88@0.90
Old No. 2 Spring	0.84	0.80	0.80@—
New No. 2 Spring	0.80	0.77	0.80@0.81
Corn, in Store	0.62½	0.56	0.56½@0.62½
Oats	0.56	0.51	0.54@0.56
Highwines	0.25	0.24	0.24@0.25
Timothy Seed	2.00	1.90	1.90@2.00
Mess Pork	17.50	17.25	17.25@17.50
Lard	0.11½	0.11	0.11½@0.11¾

The following table shows the Grain and Pork in store at Milwaukee on the 1st inst., compared with that in store a year ago:

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PORK IN STORE AT MILWAUKEE.

	Feb. 1, 1859.	Feb. 1, 1858.
Flour, bbls	25,271	62,506
Pork, bbls	14,542	not reported.
Wheat, bus	439,242	365,917
Oats, "	114,582	......
Barley, "	21,268	12,323
Corn, bush	17,140	......

The receipts of grain and flour at Milwaukee for each of the past five weeks ending on the dates prefixed, and the total amounts received since January 1st, are shown by the following table:

RECEIPTS AT MILWAUKEE SINCE JAN. 1.

Week ending.	Flour. bbls	Wheat. bus	Oats. bus	Barley. bus	Corn. bus	Rye. bus
Jan. 8	3,547	39,688	7,791	1,763	4,630	741
do 15	2,402	66,352	11,591	2,246	5,479	232
do 22	2,362	56,512	19,478	2,356	9,420	261
do 29	2,537	54,530	12,674	2,906	8,475	60
Feb. 5	2,299	58,594	12,617	1,350	7,467	108
Total	14,642	276,696	63,163	12,689	35,168	1,523

RECEIPTS AT DETROIT DURING LAST WEEK.

Flour, bbls	5,626	Barley, bu	1,173
Wheat, bu	276	Wool, lbs	53,617
Corn, bu	6,797	Hogs on foot, No	1,310
Oats, bu	799	Pork, bbls	3,797

Weekly Review of Chicago Wholesale Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

FREIGHTS—The present rates are as follows:—PROVISIONS—To New York, 65c per 100 lbs; to Boston, by Michigan Southern and Michigan Central R. Roads, 73c; to Boston, by Grand Trunk Railway, to Portland, and thence by water, 70c; to Boston, by rail to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and thence by steamer, 61c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 56c. DRESSED HOGS—To New York, $1.40; to Boston, via Albany, $1.45; to Boston, by rail to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and thence by steamer, $1.32; to Albany $1.20; to Baltimore and Philadelphia, $1.25. FLOUR—To New York, $1.20; to Boston via Albany, $1.24; to Boston by rail to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and thence by steamer, $1.24; to Albany, $1.04; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.05; to Montreal, $1.05 to Toronto and Hamilton, 60c.

FLOUR—Receipts during the past week 7,495 barrels, against 4,564 bbls the week previous, and 5,120 bbls the same week in 1858. The shipments by eastern Railways during the past week were:—1,937 bbls, against 1,847 bbls the week previous. The amount of Flour on hand on the 5th inst., was 16,727 bbls against 33,932 bbls the same date in 1858. The market in the first part of the week was rather dull, but towards the close a fresh demand sprang up, and the market advanced about 15@20c, at which it has been quite active. The demand, however, up to yesterday was chiefly for Spring Extra brands; since then, however there has been a good inquiry for Winter grades. The sales of the week have been as follows:—On the 2d inst., about 400 bbls were sold at $5 for choice Wisconsin Spring Extra, and $6.25 for choice Illinois White Winter. On the 3d, 200 bbls at $6 for Illinois White Winter, and $5 for choice Illinois Spring Extra. On the 4th inst.:—300 bbls at $4@5 for low grade to choice Spring Extra. On the 5th, about 1,500 bbls, at $4 for fair Superfine Spring; $4.75@5.00 for medium to choice Spring Extra; and $6 for Illinois White Winter. On the 7th inst., about 1,500 bbls changed hands at $5.25 for good to choice Spring Extra, and $6@6.25 for good to choice White Winter Extra.

To-DAY the market was not so active—there being very few round lots offering. Holders, however, were firm. Sales were:—100 bbls "Phenix" Winter at 6.50; 50 bbls "Prairie Mills" mixed Spring and Winter, at $5.50; 50 bbls White Winter at $6.12.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR—The market during the past week has been very dull, with sales of good at $2@2.25, and Dixon mills at $2.25, at which quotations the market closed dull.

CORN MEAL—Market during the past week steady, with a fair demand, and sales of Bolted at $18@19 per ton, and Unbolted at $20 per ton, at which the market closes.

MIDDLINGS—Common to choice $15@18 per ton.

WHEAT—Receipts during the past week 59,600 bushels against 32,465 bushels the week previous and 88,567 bushels the same week in 1858. The amount in store on the 5th inst., was 458,089 bushels against 821,132 bushels the same date in 1858. The market for Winter Wheat during the past week has been quiet and steady—holders continuing firm in the face of declining markets in the East. Towards the close, however, the market gained more buoyancy, and on the 7th sales No. 1 Red were very limited at $1.23—holders asking $1.25. Spring Wheat however has been dull and heavy, and declined 3@4c ⅌ bushel on the quotations given in our last week's review—gaining an advance however equal to the decline on Saturday and Monday last. The transactions of the week have been as follows: On the 2d inst., 6,600 bushels at $1.26@1.26 for No. 1 Red; $1.10 for No. 2 Red; 80@90c for Rejected Red; 85c for Standard Spring; 80c for No. 2 Spring—all in store; and 30c for "Rump-tail" in bags. On the 3d inst., 25,000 bu sold at $1.25@1.26 for No. 1 Red; $1.09 for No. 2 Red; 85c for No. 1 Spring; 80c for Standard Spring; 80c for new No. 2 Spring; and 65c for Rejected Spring—all in store. On the 4th: 13,000 bushels at $1.24@1.25 for No. 1 Red; $1.08@1.09 for No. 2 Red; and 65c for Rejected Spring—all in store. On the 5th 16,000 bushels at $1.23@1.25 for No. 1 Red; $1.08½@1.09 for No. 2 Red; 80c for old No. 2 Spring; and 77@80c for new No. 2 Spring. On the 7th inst., about 13,000 bushels at $1.22 for No. 1 Red; $1.10 for No. 2 Red; 90@[illegible] for Standard Spring; 80c for No. 2 Spring; and 70c for Rejected Spring—all in store.

To-DAY the market was duller for Winter, which declined 2c, with very limited sales. Spring wheat, however, was fully sustained. Sales were:—WINTER—300 bu No. 1 Red at $1.23 in store; 600 bu No. 2 Red at $1.08 in store. SPRING—1000 bu Standard at 90c in store; 1500 bu do at 89c in store; 500 bu old No. 2 at 84c in store; 2000 bu new No. 2 at 80c in store; 1500 bu do at 81c in store; 500 bu Rejected at 65c in store; 500 bu do at 70c in store.

CORN—Receipts during the past week 22,732 bushels, against 36,931 bu the week previous, and 3,600 bushels the same week in 1858. The shipments during the past week were 15,081 bushels—chiefly to Detroit and Cincinnati. The market during the week has been buoyant, an advance of 3c having been gained since our last weekly review. There have been numerous inquiries for round lots for delivery in May and June, and a cargo of 12,000 bushels was sold for delivery in the first week in May at 69c f. o. b., and later, 5000 bu for the same delivery on private terms.

To-DAY the market was very firm with sales of 700 bu shelled at 60c in store on track; 700 bu do at 65½c on track; 300 bu do at 65½c in bags delivered.

OATS—Receipts during the past week, 3,744 bushels against 7,273 bushels the week previous, and 3,212 bushels the corresponding week in 1858. The amount in store on the 5th inst. was 106,303 bushels, against 36,459 bushels the same time last year. The market during the week has been firm—especially for prime new and old crop, which have been in good demand for city trade. The sales of the week have ranged from 40@45c for Rejected to inferior in store; and 48@54c for good to prime in bags on track.

To-DAY the market was firm but inactive. Sales were 300 bu common at 48c delivered; 300 bu choice new crop at 54c delivered.

BARLEY—Receipts during the past week 4,540 bushels against 2,063 bushels the week previous, and 1,749 bushels the same week in 1858. The amount of Barley in store on Saturday last was 64,137 bushels, against 28,718 bushels the same date in 1858. The market during the greater part of the week was buoyant, and prices were a shade better for prime qualities—and parcels of choice State brings as high as $1.00 ⅌ bushel. During the past two days however the offerings have been larger, and buyers have held off, in hopes of a decline.

To-DAY the sales were: 300 bu No. 2 at 58c in store; 300 bu good State at 70c on track.

RYE—Receipts during the week, 905 bushels, against 161 bushels the week previous. The market during the week has been firm, with a good demand for distillers at 75@80c ⅌ 56 lbs at depot.

ALCOHOL—The market during the week, owing to the firmness in Highwines has been firm at 54@56c ⅌ gal, at which the market closes.

BROOM CORN—Scarce and in demand at $110@120.00 ⅌ ton.

BEANS—Receipts during the week, 340 bushels. The market in the first part of the week was very firm, with sales of choice at $1.50@1.60; but during the past few days the supply has been large, and the market is not so buoyant. Sales TO-DAY were:—35 bu choice at $1.38; 22 bu common at $1.25.

BUTTER—The supply of Butter during the week has been good—mostly however of an inferior quality. The market closes quiet at the following quotations: Good to choice Roll, at 14@17c; Common, 9@13c.

CHEESE—State 8@7c; Ohio 7@8c; New York 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Market tending upward. The stock is fair, and the market firm at the following quotations:—Rio, 12½@13c; Maracaibo, 13½@14c; Laguayra, 13½@14c; O. G. Java, 17@17½c; Mocha, 18c.

COOPERAGE—Very dull. Pork Barrels dull and nominal at 95@90c; Flour Barrels, 34@36c.

COAL—The receipts of Illinois Coal by the railways during the past week were:—450 tons, against 230 tons the previous week. Prices are unchanged. The following are the quotations delivered:—BITUMINOUS—Illinois, $5@5.50 ⅌ ton; Chippewa, $6.50; Briar Hill, Erie, and Mineral Ridge $7; Blossburgh $8. ANTHRACITE—Lackawanna, egg, $8.50; Lehigh, egg, $9.00.

EGGS—The demand during the past week has been active, and prices have been 1@2c better. Fresh, 15@16c ⅌ dozen. Limed Eggs dull at 13@14c.

FRUIT—GREEN—Apples in good supply and prices easier. Common, $4@5; Choice, $5.50@7; Cranberries, $9@8.50 per bbl of three bushels.

FRUIT—DRIED—Market active and advanced. Sales during the week foot up about 75,000 lbs at 9¼@10c for Apples. Pared Peaches 12½@20c; Unpared, 10½@11c; Blackberries, 17@17½c; Raspberries, 30c; Figs, 12@14c; Raisins, M. R., $2.87½@3.00 ⅌ box; do Layer $3@3.50.

FISH—The near approach of Lent has caused a better demand and a greater firmness in the market. The closing quotations are—Whitefish, No. 1 hf. bbls, $3.75; No. 2, $3.25; Trout, No. 1, $2.75; No. 2, $2.25; Mackerel, Halifax, $8.75; No. 2, extra, $7.50; No. 3, hf. bbls, $6.50; Mess Mackerel, No. 1, qrs, $5.50; No. 1, Kitts, $2; No. 2, qrs, $4.50; No. 2, kitts $2.50; Codfish, Grand Bank, $5.75; St. Georges, $5.50; Herring, Eastport, $5.50 ⅌ bbl; No. 1, 40@50c ⅌ box; Scale Herring, 60@65c ⅌ box.

FURS AND SKINS—Market active and prices firm. The shipments of Skins, Pelts, &c., during the past week were 25,360 lbs. The following are the ruling quotations:—Mink $1.50@2.00; Coon 35@65c; Rat, winter, 14@15c; Wolf, prairie, 60@75c; Wild Cat, 50c; House Cat, 10c; Skunk, 50c; Gray Fox, 35@40c; Red Fox, $1.50; Bear, $5@8; Opossum, 15@16c; Marten, $1.75@3.25; Fisher, $3@4; Badger, 25c; Lynx, $1.50; Deer Skins 15@18c per lb; Otter, $3@4.

GLASS—The following are the wholesale cash rates:

8x10 glass cyl. by bx. $2.00		10x16 glass cyl. by bx. $2.20	
9x12	2.00	10x18	3.00
9x13	2.00	10x20	3.00
9x14	2.00	11x16	3.00
10x12	2.00	11x18	3.00
10x14	2.60	12x18	3.00
10x14	2.60	12x20	3.00

GUNPOWDER—Rifle Powder, in kegs, $5@5.50; Blasting, do do, $3.50@4.00; cases of 1 lb flasks, $9@9.50; do half do, $6.50@8.00.

HIGHWINES—The receipts during the week were 391 bbls, against 297 bbls the week previous. The market during the week has been firm at 24@24½c, and towards the close, owing to the advance in Corn, holders advanced to 25c, at which the market is firm but inactive.

HIDES AND PELTS—Receipts of Hides during the week were 405,124 lbs, against 314,916 lbs the week previous. The shipments by eastern railways were: 318,473 against 267,379 lbs the week previous. The market during the past week advanced ¼@½c, but at the close the market is rather duller and prices are not so firm. The following are the closing quotations: Green City, 6½@7c; Green Country, 7@7½c; Green Salted, 8@9½c; Dry Flint, 15½@16½c. PELTS—City, $1@1.50; Country 75@$1.25 for newly slaughtered.

HAY—Upland Prairie, loose, $4.50@5 ⅌ ton; Timothy $8@9.

HOPS—Eastern markets all advanced. Sales of new Hops here at 13@19c.

HOGS—The receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs during the past week were:—3,359 head, against 3,503 the week previous. The shipments were:—450 head, live and dressed, against 1,626 head the week previous. The market during the week has advanced 25@50c. To-DAY the sales of Dressed were as follows:

30 Hogs	averaging 220 lbs at	$7.25
91 "	" 245 "	7.30
15 "	" 240 "	7.00
18 "	at $6 75 and $7, dividing on 200 lbs.	

LEATHER—Market was more active, and prices firmer, with an upward tendency. The closing quotations are: Oak sole, 30@33c ⅌ lb; Spanish middle weight, 22@25c ⅌ lb; Bridle Leather 30c ⅌ lb; Collar Leather, 30@40c ⅌ do; Harness 28c ⅌ lb; Hemlock Kip, 50@65c ⅌ lb; Hemlock Calf, 75@85c ⅌ lb; French Kip, 80@90c ⅌ lb; French Calf, 95@1.05 ⅌ lb; Female Calf, 30@42c ⅌ doz; Upper Leather, $38@42 ⅌ doz.

LIME AND PLASTER—Lime in bbls, $1@1.25; Lime in bulk, 75@1.00; Stucco, common, $2.50@2.75; Extra, do at $2.75@3.00; Land Plaster, $1.50@1.62½; Cement, $1.50@2.00; Plastering Hair, 40c.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES—The Lumber business during the past week has been more active, and prices are a shade firmer for common boards and fencing. Upper qualities are quiet, with but little demand except for city use. There is a fair demand for Shingles, and prices are firm for shaved, and first quality sawed. Lath quiet. The following are the ruling quotations:

First Clear Dry	$30.00@	
Second Clear dry	25.00@26.00	
Third Clear dry	18.00@22.00	
Common Boards, Green	7.00@	8.00
do do 12 feet	8.00@	
do do Dry	8.00@	9.00
do do 12 feet	10.00@	
Clear Flooring, dressed	20.00@22.00	
Common Flooring, Dressed	18.00@20.00	
Siding, Clear Dressed	16.00@	
Fencing	8.50@	
Short Studs and Joists	7.00@	8.00
Shingles, ⅌ M	2.25@	2.50
Lath ⅌ M	1.50@	1.75
Posts (common to good) ⅌ 100	7.00@10.00	

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—The market during the week was quiet but firm. The following are the closing quotations:—New Orleans in barrels 42@45c; New York S. H. Molasses, 35c; Cuba, in hhds, 30@35c; N. Y. Syrups, 48@50c; N. Y. Golden, 54@58c. Belcher's prices are:—Gold en Syrup, 67c in bbls, and 73c in kegs; Extra S. H. Syrup 47@55c; Syrup Molasses, 40@45c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, $3.50@3.75 ⅌ bbl; Tar $4@5 ⅌ bbl; Pitch, $4.25@4.50.

NAILS—Assorted, $3.70@3.75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

OILS—Steady. The closing quotations are:—No 1 Lard $1.00; No 2 85c; Linseed 85c; Elephant 85c; Whale 80c; Sperm $1.60; Neatsfoot 85c; Tanners' 75; Bank 75c.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The receipts of Provisions and Lard during the past week were; 113 brls Beef, 63 brls Pork; 11,366 lbs Lard. The shipments were 189 brls Beef; 2,042 brls Pork, and 345 brls Lard. The market during the past week for all kinds of Pork Produce has been very firm but inactive. There has been little or no Mess Pork or Lard offering, and the principal transactions have been in Cut Meats, which have advanced ¼c ⅌ lb. The transactions of the week have been as follows:

In PORK the following sales were made: On the 2d inst. 50 brls Prime and Rump Pork at $11.50. Mess Pork is firm at $17.25@17.50.

In CUT MEATS the sales have been as follows: On the 2d inst., 1200 Sides at 7½c loose; 1000 Sides at 7½c packed. On the 3d, 2000 Shoulders at 6c packed. On the 4th, 1000 Sides at 8c packed; 2000 Shoulders at 6c loose; 2500 Hams at 8c loose. On the 7th, 5000 Hams at 8c packed, to be delivered at Milwaukee. To-DAY the sales were: 1000 Sides at 8½c packed; 2000 Shoulders at 6¼c packed.

In LARD the sales have been as follows: On the 2d, 1200 tcs Lard at 11½c delivered at Beardstown in April; 100 brls at 11c. On the 4th, 25 brls at 11½c; 7 brls at 11¾c. On the 7th, 120 brls at 11½c. To-DAY 125 brls sold at 11½c.

In BEEF there has been rather more inquiry, with about 200 brls sold in lots at $8@9.50. Extra at $10.

POULTRY—Very scarce and in demand at $2@2.25 ⅌ doz. for Dressed Chickens; Turkeys 7½@8c ⅌ lb; Geese 40c each.

POTATOES—Sound Meshannocks in good demand at 75@87½c; common mixed, 60@70c.

SUGARS—Market Advanced. The following are the closing quotations:—New Orleans, common, 7@7½c; do good common, 7½c; fair to fully fair, 7½@7¾c; prime, 8@8½c; clarified and coffee, in hhds, 8½@9c; Cuba, 7@7½c; Porto Rico, 7½@7¾c; N. Y. Refined, white coffee, 10½@11c; Yellow Coffee, 9½@9¾c; N. Y. Standard, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½@12c. The following are Belcher's latest prices:

Loaf Sugar Double Refined	11¾c
Small Loaf Sugar	11¾c
Crushed Sugar, Double refined	11¾c
Crushed Sugar	11¾c
Granulated Sugar	11¾c
Powdered Sugar, double Refined	11¾c
Powdered Sugar	11¾c
Refined Sugar	11c
Refined Yellow Sugar	10c
Refined Yellow Sugar	9¾c
Refined Yellow Sugar	XXX 9c

SALERATUS—Babbits, 6½@7½c; Potash in cans, 7½@8c.

SOAP—No. 1 Family, 4c; Extra, 4@6c; Bradve, 8c.

SPIRITS—Burning Fluid 60c; Camphene, 60@65c; Turpentine, 65c.

SPICES—Pepper, 11½c; Pimento, 10c; Nutmegs, 70@80c; Indigo, 80@$1 10; Cloves, 12½@15c; Cinnamon, 30@38c; Ginger, 8c.

SEEDS—The receipts during the past week were 109,203 lbs, against 41,943 lbs the week previous. The large receipts have rendered the market rather heavier, although holders have generally preferred holding their stocks off the market. TIMOTHY—The sales during the week have been limited at a range of $1.90@2.00. To-day we note a sale of 70 bu prime at $2; 50 bu common at $1.93. CLOVER—The market opened brisk, and sales were made in the fore part of the week at $6@6.50. During the past few days, however, the market has been duller, and a decline of 12½@25c has been experienced. To-DAY we note a sale of 20 bu prime at $6, and 42 bu prime at 6.12½. FLAX—There has been considerable inquiry for Flax Seed during the past few days, with sales of 100 bu at $1, and 70 bu prime at $1.05.

TALLOW—There is a scarcity of Tallow in this market, and orders here cannot be filled. The packers have none on hand, and the purchases made during the week have been from butchers and holders of country lots. The only sale of the week worthy of note has been a sale of 50 bbls Butchers' at 10c. The market closes firm at 9½@10c. The shipments during the past week were 90 bbls.

WOOL—The receipts during the past week were 910 lbs, and the shipments east, 7,730 lbs. The market is very quiet and unchanged. Prices, 38@42c; Pulled, 30@38c.

WOODEN WARE—PAILS—Three-hooped Pails, $2.00 ⅌ doz; Two-hooped do, $1.75. TUBS—3 in nest, $4.75 per nest; No. 1 $8 ⅌ doz; No. 2 $7.50; Extra sized, $9. CHURNS—Four sizes, $9@18.50 ⅌ doz. BUCKETS—Hingham, $1.50 ⅌ doz. WASHBOARDS—Zinc, $2.37½@2.50 per doz; Wooden, $1.50. BROOMS—Extra Wire, $2@2.50 per doz; Twine, $1.50@1.87½c. CLOTHES PINS—Headed, $1.25; Common, $1.00; Patent, $1.50.

WOOD—Beech and Maple, $4.50@5; Hickory, $6.00@6.50.

Weekly Live Stock Market.

LAKE SHORE SALE AND SHIPPING YARDS, February 7th, 1859.

[Markets reported by Walter Sherman expressly for the Press and Tribune, for the week ending at date.]

Stock received for week	460 Cattle.
" " "	594 Sheep.
" " "	295 Hogs.
" " "	25 Cows.
Total	1370

Stock shipped via M. C. R. R. .... 56 Cattle.

Sales of 204 ordinary Cattle from $2.87, 2.75@3.

Sales of 202 good shipping Cattle at $3.50@3.55; $4 for extra.

Sales of some Inferior Cattle as low as $2.25@2.50.

Below we give a few of the sales, weights, &c.:

Davis to Hopkins, 24 Cattle, 26,470 lbs, at $2.87½.

Emerson to Butler, 5 cattle, 4,090 lbs, at $3.25.

Hawes to Morton, 8 cattle, 12,775 lbs, at $3.50.

Chesborough to Nelson, 57 cattle, 72,870 lbs, $3.40.

Huntington to Simonson, 16 cattle, 21,675 lbs, $3.75.

Bradley to Hughes, 69 sheep, 5,950 lbs, $4.

Osborn to Conley, 81 sheep, 7,915 lbs, $4.

Some sheep sold by the head at $2@2.50.

Hawley to Tabor, 58 hogs, 10,080 lbs, $5.

Olmsted to Nelson, 27 hogs, 5,680 lbs, $4.

Sales of 20 cows and calves from $24 $30@36 ⅌ head.

Good cattle in demand for shipping purposes; several shippers in the market waiting for the arrival of good, fat, heavy cattle.

Below we give the names of owners, stock, &c.:

CATTLE.

L H Barter	15	O P Emerson	30
W Day	20	A Gregory	14
J J Davis	13	O Howland	21
W Moss	42	Huntington, Bros. & V.	57
L D Olmsted	10	A D Alvord	13
J H Bland	15	H Hodgell	10
J E Noble	14	G W Ward	15
N Morris	8	H Swire	21
E M Bradley	16	D Dancer	22
H Rankin	20	W O Payson	23
O M Morton	7		
J B Chesborough	57	Total	460

SHEEP.

O P Emerson	70
R Wiman	300
O S Dole	76
E M Bradley	67
M A Osborn	81
Total	594

Chicago Horse Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

There has been a very active demand for Good Work Horses and Roadsters during the past week, with very few on the market. Sales have been limited at $100@125 for good strong horses, and $125@175 for Roadsters.

There is also a good demand for Family Carriage horses. One pair sold a few days since at $350—six year old bays. Fair Carriage horses will bring $300@350 per pair.

During the past few days there has been an agent here from St. Louis to purchase 1,200 horses for a company, which is to start for Pike's Peak in the spring. He is buying none but strong, heavy horses; but the supply of such is at present limited.

The stock of Horses at the various sale stables in the city do not exceed 160 head.

Movements of Breadstuffs—Feb. 7.

RECEIPTS BY RAILWAYS.

	Flour bbls	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. No.	Hogs No.
By Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Gal. U. R. R.	25	753	1771	425	163	...	71
By Rock I. R. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Ill Central	301	2385	60	...	...	57	44
By C. B. & Q.	252	2530	3050	...	360	13	62
By St. P. & F. Jul.	125	174	183	309	818	...	10
By C. A. & St. L.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	593	5843	5043	723	1542	73	177

New York Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, February 8, 1859.

FLOUR—Dull and lower. Sales 8,300 bbls; $5.15@5.35 for super State, 5.60@5.80 for extra state, 5.15@5.30 for super Western—market closing dull and heavy. Canadian dull, sales small. Extra 5.30@7.25; small sales Rye Flour at 3.50@4.25.

WHEAT—Dull and heavy; to sell freely holders would be compelled to submit to a material decline. Sales 360 bu winter Red Indiana at $1.35; 3,600 bu White Kentucky at $1.70. Rye heavy. Sales 800 bu Jersey at 81c. Barley active at 85@95c. Sales 12,000 bu within the range. Corn dull and nominal at 84@85c for mixed Western; new white Southern in speculative request. Sales 2,400 bu at 80@84c; new yellow Southern in moderate demand. Sales 15,000 bu at 79@83c. Oats firm and quiet at 54@58c for State; 58@62c for Western.

WHISKY—Dull and lower. Sales 150 bbls at 27½@28c.

PORK dull. Sales 1,200 bbls at $18.50 for new mess, $18 old do; $15.50@15.65 for prime, including 500 bbls new mess for May at $18.50. Beef firm. Sales 600 bbls at $6.50@7.50 country prime. 7.75@9.00 country mess. $8.75@10.75 repacked mess, and $11@12 Extra mess. Beef hams firm. Sales of 150 bbls at $14.50@17.50 per bbl. Mess beef firmly held at $16@19. Cut meats steady. Sales 500 pkgs, at 6½@6¾c for hams and 6½@7c for shoulders. Lard steady at 12½@12¾c, including 500 bbls for March at 13c, and 500 brls for April, May and June at 13c. Dressed hogs steady at 7¾@8¼c. Butter in good request. 11@20c for Ohio, and 16@26c for State. Cheese firm at 9@12¾c.

STOCKS—Firmer but inactive. W'S'n's of '75 102⅝. Mo. 6's 84⅝, N Y C 80⅝, Pacific Mail 73, Harlem Preferred 35⅝, Read ng 48⅞, M C 64⅝, Panama 116, Gal & Chicago 80⅞, C & T 30⅞.

Cincinnati Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Sales 12.0 bbls at 24¾c.

PROVISIONS—Contracts for 3,000 bulk meats were settled at 6½@6¾c. Nothing done in mess pork, bacon or lard, so the prices are regarded as nominal. The holders do not seem willing to make any concessions. Molasses active at 38c, and holders in some cases ask higher prices. Sugar active; 200 hhds sold at 7½@8c. Coffee firm; sales 700 bags at 12@12½c.

Money market more stringent with rather a pressing demand. Rates of Exchange unsettled.

HAWES' DIRECTORY.

☞ The following list of Business Houses and Manufacturing Establishments are among the best and most prominent in their respective lines of business.

Wines and Liquors .... Wholesale.

W. G. WING

Wholesale Agent for Wines, Liquors and Segars, 11 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water, (one door from Merchants' Hotel), Chicago, Ill. All kinds of property taken in exchange for goods. Agent for Ales and Porters. ap16-ly

White Lead Works.

L. LYON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT. Office and Factory corner of Halsted and Fulton streets West Side. mh5-ly

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods .... Wholesale.

PEAKE MARSH & DE LONG

JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES. mh5-ly No. 80 Lake street.

Clothing .... Wholesale.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & PARKS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, 58 and 60 Lake street, Chicago. 132 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

P. M. CHAPMAN & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse. No. 39 Kinzie street .... North Side

Wholesale Dealers in AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c. ☞ Agents for Manny's Reaper and Mower. mh5-ly

Paper Warehouse .... Wholesale.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale PAPER DEALERS. All sizes of print and book constantly on hand. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. Warehouse No. 13 Lasalle st., between Lake and S. Water sts. mh5-ly

Boots and Shoes .... Wholesale.

MILLER & BROWN

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS. No. 209 South Water st., cor. Wells st., Chicago. A. M. MILLER. mh5-ly CHAS. BROWN.

WADSWORTH & WELLS

Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 58 & 60 LAKE-ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. T. W. WADSWORTH. mh15-ly GEO. E. WELLS.

RAWSON BARTLETT & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 211 & 213 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO. Manufactory at West Boylston, Massachusetts. [mh5]

Crockery, Glass & China Ware .... Wholesale.

CRAWFORD SHARP & CO.

Importers and Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA. Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors, Britannia Ware. mh5-ly No. 106 Lake Street.

Cloth House .... Wholesale.

1859 .... SPRING TRADE 1859

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

31 & 33 South Water Street, Are now receiving their usual large stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres DOESKINS TWEEDS VESTINGS SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES, Coatings, Linens and Linen Drills, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC. To which they invite the attention of the Trade. ☞ Agents for Scott's Report of Fashions. mh5-ly

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods .... Wholesale

BENEDICT MALLORY & FARNAM

WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN Hats, Caps and Straw Goods NO. 45 AND 47 LAKE STREET mh5

Planing Mills, Sash Doors, &c.

WM. GOLDIE'S SASH FACTORY.

All kinds of sash, doors, and blinds, window and door frames, mouldings, flooring and siding, constantly on hand or made to order, on the shortest notice. Also, planing, ripping and scroll sawing, turning, executed in all their branches. Orders respectfully solicited. Sales Rooms and Factory at [illegible] Monroe street, near Gas Works. ja31

Carriage Repository.

G. W. & J. BOHANON

No. 74 North Halsted street, West Chicago. Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies and Sleighs. Work warranted. Repairing promptly executed. Horse Carriages, Hack and Lock Coaches made to order.

SHELTON & TUTTLE

Manufacturers and Dealers in Carriages, Phaetons, &c. Carriage Repository, at American Transportation Co.'s Building, Market st. Chicago, Ill. Rockaways, Side seats, Top and no top Buggies, Concords, &c. All work warranted.

100 BBLS. CAMPHENE IN PRIME Shipping Order in store and for sale by FENTON & CO. dc29 b891 ly 54 Lake street.

100 BBLS. BURNING FLUID FOR sale by FENTON & CO. dc29 b891 ly 54 Lake street.

150 BARRELS OF ALCOHOL, 95 per cent. for sale by FENTON & CO. dc29 b891 ly 54 Lake street.

Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE— **Hartford Fire Insurance Company**

Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, JANUARY 1, 1859.

1 The name of the Company is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Ct.

CAPITAL

2 The amount of Capital Stock is $500,000 00
3 The amount of Capital Stock paid up is 500,000 00

4 ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$43,455 22
Cash in hands of Agents or in course of transmission		84,108 21
Balances on book due the Company		11,780 55
Bill receivable, secured by personal security		39,674 35
Real Estate unencumbered		27,000 00
	Par Value.	Market.
511 shares Hartford B'k Stock	$51,100	67,452 00
100 " Phenix	10,000	10,800 00
100 " Conn. River Bank'g Co. St'k	5,000	6,400 00
200 " Farmers' & Mech's B'k St'k	20,000	22,800 00
100 " Exchange	5,000	5,500 00
148 " City	14,800	14,280 00
75 " B'k of Hartford Co.	7,500	6,525 00
200 " Charter Oak	20,000	21,200 00
152 " Mercantile	15,200	15,200 00
145 " Merch'ts & Manuf'rs	14,200	14,100 00
127 " Ætna	12,700	14,216 00
200 " American Exch'ge	20,000	21,000 00
200 " Bank of America	20,000	21,800 00
200 " Bank of Commerce	20,000	20,000 00
200 " Importer & Traders B'k	20,000	23,000 00
200 " Manhattan Co.	10,000	13,500 00
100 " Merchants'	10,000	11,000 00
200 " Union	10,000	11,800 00
100 " Ocean	10,000	10,500 00
100 " Bank of North America	10,000	11,000 00
100 " Metropolitan B'k	10,000	11,000 00
100 " Blackstone	10,000	10,500 00
100 " Bank of Commerce	10,000	10,375 00
10 " Suffolk	1,000	1,270 00
100 " Hide and Leather	10,000	10,500 00
100 " Granite	10,000	10,600 00
100 " Webster	10,000	10,750 00
100 " National	10,000	11,000 00
100 " Atlantic	10,000	10,200 00
100 " B'k State of Missouri	10,000	10,000 00
200 " Hartford & N. H. R. R.	20,000	25,000 00
200 " Quincy River	2,000	1,600 00
100 " Conn. River Company	12,000	10,000 00
24 Hartford B'ds, 6 ⅌ ct., due 1876,	24,000	24,720 00
2 Ohio State " 6 " 1886,	10,000	10,075 00
20 Michigan " 6 " 1883,	20,000	20,400 00
20 Tennessee " 6 " 1890,	20,000	18,900 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, (4¾ ⅌ ct.)	14,600	14,665 00
Total amounts of Assets,		$798,623 21

LIABILITIES.

5 No liabilities to Banks, or others, due or not due.
6 No losses adjusted and due.
7 Losses either unadjusted or
8 Adjusted and not due. } $59,613 39
9 Losses in suspense waiting further proof, included in last answer above.
10 All other claims against the Co. $3,395.97

Total am't of Liabilities $63,009 36

11 The rule of the Company is not to exceed $10,000 in any one risk, subject to loss by a single fire.
12 The amount insured in a city or village, depends upon its size—generally all the desirable risk to be had; subject to the rule above named.
13 The amount insured in any one block of buildings, depends upon its size and construction, subject to the rule above referred to.
14 The Act of Incorporation is the same as filed in January, 1858.

TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1860.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, January, 1859.

Whereas, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 17, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing H. B. Willmarth of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Henry B. Willmarth is authorised as an Agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1859.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

H. B. WILLMARTH, Agent,

ja27 c891m Corner South Water and Clark-sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

Hartford, Conn.

S. L. LOOMIS, President.

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

WESTERN BRANCH OFFICE, CINCINNATI

M. MAGILL, General Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1859.

Examined and approved by the Auditors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Tennessee, in compliance with the Laws of those States.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00.

CASH ASSETS, $419,084 66.

Cash, on hand and in bank	$ 51,451 11
" due and from Agents	46,174 75
1497 shares New York bank stocks	111,534 50
1100 " Hartford	114,805 00
150 " other N. E.	15,170 00
Am't loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	30,200 00
" " Pledge of Bank Stocks	25,510 00
20 Water Bonds of the town of New Britain, Connecticut	19,500 00
10 C. P. & I. R. R. Bonds, guaranteed	7,500 00
Accumulated interest on investments	3,357 00
Real Estate owned by the Company, unincumbered	6,405 71
Total Assets	$419,084 66

Liabilities, being unadjusted losses and those not due $31,343 00

The foregoing Statement presents such a view of the Company's position as must impress the conviction on the minds of all of its solvency and healthy condition. The amount of its liabilities is less than the Companies do in large and extensive business generally show "no long and large list of unpaid losses," as a set off against accumulations are seen here.

If, therefore, you want insurance in a First-Class Insurance Company, go to the "PHŒNIX" through any of its authorized Agents, and your application will be received and business promptly attended to.

☞ Agents in most of the prominent towns and cities of the Union.

BRANCH OFFICE, Nos. 31 and 33 West Third-st., opposite Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, O.

Agents appointed, correspondence attended to, losses adjusted and paid, and all business of the Western Branch attended to with dispatch and fidelity by M. MAGILL, General Agent.

R. H. MAGILL, } Special Agents and Adjusters.
H. M. MAGILL, }

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of the city of New York on the first day of January, 1859, in conformity with the Law of Illinois:

First—The name of the Company is the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and is located in the City and State of New York.

Second—The amount of its Capital Stock is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Third—The amount of its Capital Stock, paid up, is $200,000.

Fourth—1. Cash on hand and in the hands of agents	$22,918.73
2. No Real Estate.	
3. 1. Three New York City revenue bonds, 6 per cent.	$25,000
Seven Brooklyn City Water Loan 6 per cent bonds	$7,000
2. Six Hudson River Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent	$9,500—41,500.00
4. Debts due the company secured by bonds and mortgages, being all first Liens and of which more than $100,000 is upon property worth double the amount mortgaged thereon at 7 ⅌ cent interest	213,750.00
5. Loans on Stocks payable on demand, of the market value of $49,655	27,625.75
6. Debts for premiums	737 56
7. All other securities	8,543 68
Total Assets of the Company	$314,065.72

Fifth—The Company owes no bank or other creditors	none.
Sixth—Losses adjusted and due	none.
Seventh—Losses adjusted and not due	none.
Eighth—Losses unadjusted	2,200.00
Ninth—Losses in suspense waiting further proof	5,000.00
Tenth—No other claims against the company	none.
Total of Liabilities of the Company	$ 7,200.00
Eleventh—The greatest amount insured in any one risk	15,000.00

Twelfth } No general rules on these points,
Thirteenth } but seldom, exceeding $10,000, and single risk in the city, and $5,000 out.

H. B. WILLMARTH, Agent,

ja27-1m-c100 Corner Clark and South Water street.

BY STATE AUTHORITY

CHOICE 1st CLASS INSURANCE

—BY THE—

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL .... $1,000,000.

(Absolute and Unimpaired

With a Surplus of $666,140 10.

And the prestige of 39 years success and experience. The Capital alone being double that of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States.

ASSETS, JULY 1st, 1858.

Cash on hand and deposited in Hartford Banks $179,124 18
Cash in transit and Agents' hands 124,719 05
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5 per cent. Interest 2,500 00
Ills State Bonds 160,800 00
Money due the Company, secured by mortgage 4,412 34
Real Estate unincumbered 28,381 01
Bills receivable 24,499 34

MARKET VALUE.

[illegible]

TOTAL LIABILITIES:

Unsettled Claims not due .... [illegible]

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF $11,000,000 of losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Company in the past 39 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of of one or five years.

Organized on a NATIONAL basis, with agencies in the principal cities and towns. Cash transactions, free from the objections of the credit system. Application made to any duly authorized Agent promptly attended to. By strict adherence to Insurance principles, this Company is enabled to offer both indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Policies issued without delay by any of its duly authorized Agents.

Branch Office 171 Vine street, Cincinnati.

☞ Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

J. B. BENNETT, General Agent.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.

W. B. PATCH, State Agent, Peoria, Illinois.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE— **HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,**

On the First day of January, A. D. 1859,

Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is "The Home Insurance Company," Incorporated in 1853 and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is $1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st Jan., 1859, ... 42,431 73
Total am't capital and surplus $1,042,431 73

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in bank	$ 85,401 30
" balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission	17,729 84
" Unincumbered real estate owned by the company	67,631 00
" Loans on bond and mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered real estate, worth at least $1,179,500, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	594,553 00
" Loans on bonds and mortgages on which there is due more than one year's interest	none
" Loans on stocks and bonds payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, $152,997	109,850 00
" Debts otherwise secured	none.
" Debts for premiums	none.
" All other securities not included in preceding items	none.
" Bank stocks owned by the company, (market value)	85,000 00
" Stocks and bonds owned by the company on which judgments have been obtained	none.
" U. S. Treasury Notes, (mark't value,)	77,147 25
" Assessments on the stock of the company called in and due and unpaid, or premium notes due and unpaid	none.
" Missouri State bonds, 6 per ct., (market value)	17,150 00
" Interest actually due and unpaid	14,129 30
" Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at the office	1,885 84
" Bills receivable for premiums on inland navigation risks	8,694 74
Total Assets	$1,077,990 40

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Losses adjusted and due and unpaid	none.
" Losses incurred and in process of adjustment	$10,118 29
" Losses reported, on which no action has been taken	9,591 25
" Claims for losses resisted by the Co.	15,939 24
" Dividends declared due and unpaid	340 00
" Dividends either cash or script declared, but not yet due	none.
" Money borrowed	none.
" All other existing claims against the company	none.
Total am't Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$35,558 68

The greatest amount insured at any one risk is $30,000, but will not, as a general rule, exceed $10,000.

The company have no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, it being the intention of the company to distribute its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than $10,000 by a single fire.

No part of the capital or earnings are deposited in any other State as security for losses therein.

An attested copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation accompanies this Statement.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
City and County of New York. }

Charles J. Martin, President, and J. Milton Smith, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

[Signed.] CHARLES J. MARTIN, President
[Signed.] J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 24th day of January, A. D. 1859. J. WM. BUSTEED, Commissioner in New York for the State of Illinois.

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1860.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 28, 1859.

Whereas, the Home Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 17th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1858, and whereas, said company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in Stocks and Mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof appointing H. B. Willmarth, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said H. B. Willmarth is authorized as Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty first day of January, 1860 so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, this 28th day of January, 1859.

[SEAL] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts. fe2 c151 4w

CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD.

Cash Capital, $250,000, all paid in.

ASSETS JANUARY 1ST, 1859.

Cash Items, including $24,065.19 in bank	$88,263.78
Bank Stock and Bonds, market value	126,305.00
Loans on Mortgages, Bank Stocks or other approved securities	136,072.16
Balance on Books, Interest due, and Office Furniture, &c	6,868 54
Total assets	$358,221.48
Total Liabilities for Losses not due	16,461.11

C. R. BOWERS, Pres't.

C. C. WAITE, Sec'y.

General Agency for the Western States at Chicago, Illinois. W. B. LOUNSBURY, Gen. Agent. S. H. PRICE, Ass't. Gen. Agent.

ja17 c1 d&w wlm C. N. HOLDEN, Agt. for Chicago.

FARMER'S UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital and Surplus $150,000

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

Acquired Capital $3,000,000

JNO. B. ACKLEY, Agent, No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FIRE MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE effected for any amount desired at reasonable rates in *reliable* Eastern Companies. ja27 c50 ly

Peoria Marine & Fire Insu'nce Co.

OF PEORIA.

CAPITAL	$500,000
Paid Up in Cash	300,000

MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent.

ja6 b916 ly No. 148 South Water street, Chicago.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Office, 142 South Water Street.

Authorized Capital, 500,000 | Paid in and secured, 175,500

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

J. P. Aldrich,	John A. Nichols
E. O. Wilder,	A. Edwards.

Hiram B. Smith.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS:

Watson Carr,	G. H. Hazleton
C. N. Henderson,	Alson Smith.

A. EDWARDS, President.

E. C. WILDER, Secretary.

GEO. F. HASTINGS, General Agent.

LEWIS E. RUNDELL, City Surveyor.

☞ Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. jel4'58-ly

NORTH AMERICAN

Fire Insurance Company.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

PAID UP CAPITAL $300 000.

Insure against Loss by Fire only.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, corner Lasalle and South Water streets.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Norwich, Conn.

PAID UP CAPITAL $175 000.

Insure against Loss by Fire.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, corner of South Water and Clark streets. First Floor, Loomis' Block. oc25b305

Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co.

Office N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark-sts., UP STAIRS.

CAPITAL .... $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Church,	R. W. Raymond,	Geo. W. Dole.
E. H. Haddock,	J. K. Botsford,	Orrington Lunt.
C. B. Farwell,	W. M. Larrabee,	J. T. Edwards.

THOMAS CHURCH, Prest.

C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y, JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor. au27 '58 a599-ly

Northwestern Insurance Comp'y,

OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1832.)

Capital 150,000—With a Large Surplus.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INformed that Mr. JULIUS WHITE has been reappointed agent of this Company, and is alone authorized to issue and renew policies in Chicago.

Mr. WHITE is authorized to adjust and pay all losses arising under our Policies either Fire or Marine. JAMES PLATT President.

S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y.

☞ The undersigned will be happy to see his friends and the patrons of the old Northwestern generally, at the Office, No. 148½ South Water street, assuring them that our rates shall be as low as those of any other responsible Company, and that Losses shall be fairly adjusted and promptly paid. JULIUS WHITE, Agent,

oc26 b839 ly 148½ South Water street.

Pianos, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between H. M. Higgins and A. J. Higgins, under the name and style of Higgins Brothers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. M. Higgins assumes all the liabilities of the late firm and to whom all debts must be paid. H. M. HIGGINS.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1859. A. J. HIGGINS.

H. M. HIGGINS returns his thanks to his customers for past favors, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit their future patronage.

☞ My stock is by far the largest and most complete in the Northwest.

☞ New Music received weekly from all the Eastern publishers.

☞ My catalogue of my own publications is now the finest of any published in the United States, to which I am constantly adding from the best composers in the Eastern and Western States. H. M. HIGGINS,

fe3-1w-c154 45 Lake street.

H. M. HIGGINS, MUSIC PUBLISHER, 45 Lake street, still has on hand the largest stock of Musical merchandise kept by any other house in the Northwest. I am sole agent for the celebrated "Model Melodeon," made by Mason & Hamlin. Also, agent for Lighte, Newton & Bradbury's PIANOS, with the "Patent arch wrest plank," which is used by no other Manufacturers in the world, and is the most important mechanical improvement. Instead of using iron as most makers do—which gives the instrument a disagreeable sound—or using wood in the ordinary way—which renders it necessary to weaken the part of the instrument whereon the greatest possible strength is required—by cutting across the grain of the wood, Lighte, Newton & Bradbury's have a method whereby they bend the wood into proper form by the aid of steam and powerful machinery. A strain of ten tons will make no impression on the arch, when the fibres of the wood instead of being weakened by the cutting are being interrupted and strengthened by the cumulative fibres are being strongly augmented by the peculiar form they are made to assume in the Patent Arch Wrest. Every instrument is warranted.

All kinds of Church Music Books for sale.

Also, sole agent for the new and beautiful Song the MINNEHA-HA. Price single copy 25 cents, sent by mail post-paid; per dozen, $2. All orders must be addressed to H. M. HIGGINS, 45 Lake st., Chicago. ja 5 b896 ly

IMPROVED FULL IRON FRAME PIANO FORTES Manufactured and for sale at retail at Eastern wholesale prices by F. T. REID, Practical Piano Forte Maker. All Pianos of his make will be fully warranted. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange, and tuning and repairing promptly attended to. Address to his Piano Forte Manufactory, No. 136 West Madison street.

JUST RECEIVED.—

A Large Assortment of

BACKGAMMON BOARDS

—AND—

STAUNTON CHESS MEN,

Of all sizes, both Wood and Bone.

For sale by W. B. KEEN, Bookseller, 148 Lake street.

Legal

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, April Term, A. D. 1859. Haines H. Magie, and Edwin Blackman Executor of the last Will and Testament of John High, Jr., deceased, vs. Fayette L. Robinson—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Fayette L. Robinson defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to the said Fayette L. Robinson that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said court on the Chancery side thereof on the 31st day of December, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1859), as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Fayette L. Robinson shall personally be and appear before said Cook Co. Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county on the first Monday of April, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

Mather, Taft & King, Compl't's Sol'rs. ja10 b89 4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF Cook—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A. D. 1859.

Patrick Higgins vs. William Welch, William Welsh, Jr., Daniel Murphy and Jeremiah A. Kinsella. In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Jeremiah A. Kinsella and Daniel Murphy, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, notice is hereby given to the said Jeremiah A. Kinsella and Daniel Murphy that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the twenty-third day of April, 1857, and that a summons has issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, 1859, as is by law required.

Now, unless you the said Jeremiah A. Kinsella and Daniel Murphy shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of February, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Galloo & Hitchcock, Compl't's Sol'rs. ja7 b848 4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court—February Special Term, A. D. 1859.

Henry Milward vs. C. D. Culbertson & Co.

Public notice is hereby given to the said C. D. Culbertson & Co. that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the tenth day of January, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Henry Milward, and against the estate of the said C. D. Culbertson & Co., for the sum of [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said C. D. Culbertson & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Special term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the second Monday of February, A. D. 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Henry Milward, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

H. Davis, Plff's Att'y. ja15 4w c4

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859.

Orrin Sherman vs. George M. Coffin.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said George M. Coffin that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas dated the first day of December, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Orrin Sherman and against the estate of the said George M. Coffin for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you the said George M. Coffin shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Orrin Sherman, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

Spafford, McDaid & Jones, Plff's Att'ys. de29 b89 4w

RECEIVER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas.—Chancery, January 24th, 1859. Granville Kimball vs. Luke Comstock, Warren T. Hecox, Edward L. Comstock.—In Chancery.

Public Notice is hereby given, that I, L. C. Paine Freer, as Receiver, appointed by the Court, in the above entitled cause, will, on the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1859, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the city of Chicago, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain bond in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, executed by Warren T. Hecox, as Obligor to Luke Comstock as Obligee, reciting that the obligor is indebted to the obligee in the sum of five thousand dollars, part of the purchase money of the Real Estate hereinafter described, and conditioned for the payment of said sum of five thousand dollars to Edward L. Comstock, son of said Luke Comstock, upon his becoming of age, and the interest on said sum to be paid annually to said Luke Comstock, at the rate of eight per cent per annum annually on the sixth day of February in each year, until the said Bond matures, on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1871, said Bond secured by a Deed of Trust, which, with the said Bond, bear date February 5th, 1858, executed by said Warren T. Hecox and reciting the said transfer and the conveyance of said Warren T. Hecox all that piece of lot three (3), in Block one hundred and forty-one (141), in the School Section Addition to Chicago, commencing on the north-west corner of said lot three (3), running thence south on the west line of said lot one hundred sixty nine feet to an alley, thence east along said alley thirty three feet, thence north parallel with the west line to Monroe street, thirty-three feet along the south line of Monroe street, to the place of beginning. Said Deed of Trust reciting the conditions of the Bond substantially, and containing a power of sale.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Receiver.

ja25 1d c81

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY: SS. Circuit Court of Cook County, February Special Term, A. D. 1859.

John B. King vs. John P. Conkling, Gardon Conkling, Caroline A. Conkling, Sarah A. Conkling, Godfrey Bryant, Peter Pecoy and Charles J. Tremain.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of John P. Conkling, Gardon Conkling, Caroline A. Conkling, Sarah A. Conkling, Godfrey Bryant and Charles J. Tremain, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County notice is hereby given to the said John P. Conkling, Gardon Conkling, Caroline A. Conkling, Sarah A. Conkling, Godfrey Bryant and Charles J. Tremain that the said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the 24th day of February 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of February inst., (1859) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said John P. Conkling, Gardon Conkling, and Caroline A. Conkling, Sarah A. Conkling, Godfrey Bryant and Charles J. Tremain shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at Chicago in said County on the second Monday, February, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

George Scoville, Comp'ts Sol'r. ja8 c187 4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Special Term, A. D. 1859.

William McCully, John F. McCully, and Mark W. Watson, vs. George E. Hoyt.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said George E. Hoyt that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County dated the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said William McCully, John F. McCully and Mark W. Watson and against the estate of the said George E. Hoyt for the sum of one thousand and ninety-eight dollars and twenty cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said George E. Hoyt, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1859, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William McCully, John F. McCully and Mark W. Watson, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.

Cornell Waite & Jameson, Plff's Att'ys. de29 b883 6d

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF Cook, SS.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, 1859.

Charles H. Booth and Charles Tuttle vs. Orville Finch.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Orville Finch that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the third day of February, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Charles H. Booth and Charles Tuttle and against the estate of the said Orville Finch for the sum of sixteen hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-eight cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Orville Finch shall personally be and appear before the said Cook county Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1859, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Charles H. Booth and Charles Tuttle, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

Thompson & Bishop, Plff's Att'ys. fe3 c18 9d

ESTATE OF GRAHAM MARR DEceased. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Graham Marr deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859, being the seventh day thereof.

LOUIE MARR, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Graham Marr dec'd. By H. H. Massey, Agent.

Blue Island, January 11th, 1859. ja13 6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY. Circuit Court of Cook County.—January Special Term, A. D. 1859.

Jerman S. Keator and Porter Skinner vs. Andrew J. Short.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Andrew J. Short, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Circuit Court of Cook County dated the fourth day of December, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Jerman S. Keator and Porter Skinner and against the estate of the said Andrew J. Short for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Andrew J. Short shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on or before the first day of the next Special Term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1859, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Jerman S. Keator and Porter Skinner, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

Cornell, Waite & Jameson, Plf's Att'ys. de29 b883 60d

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County. Circuit Court of Cook Co.—In Chancery.

Bennett B. Chambers vs. James Michie.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decretal Order entered in the above entitled cause, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1859, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will on the twelfth of February, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the North door of the Court House, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, all the following described parcel of real estate to-wit: The west fraction of the north-west and south-west fractions of section No. twenty-seven (27), in township thirty-eight (38), range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, in Cook county, containing one hundred and twenty-three acres more or less.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook county.

Chicago, Jan. 20th, 1859. ja21 c58

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY, S. S.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas—February Term, A. D. 1859.

William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, vs. Randolph Densmore, Barney H. Dyckman and Edwin Densmore—Attachment.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said Randolph Densmore, Barney H. Dyckman and Edwin Densmore, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Wm. E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and against the estate of the said Randolph Densmore, Barney H. Dyckman and Edwin Densmore, for the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty-Seven Dollars and Seventy-Four Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Randolph Densmore, Barney H. Dyckman and Edwin Densmore, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys. ja25-4w c5

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Estate of George Coombs, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of George Coombs, deceased, late of Cook county, are notified and requested to attend at a term of the County Court of Cook County to be held at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the first Monday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the same adjusted—the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of George Coombs, deceased, having fixed on that term for settling and adjusting all claims against said deceased.

Chicago, December 1st, 1858.

HENRY E. DIKE, Executor, JANE COOMBS, Executrix, Of last will and testament of George Coombs, deceased. de1-d4-c77

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—COUNTY Court of Cook County.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Fredrick, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of Jacob Fredrick, deceased, late of Cook County, are notified and requested to attend at a term of the County Court of Cook County, to be held at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the same adjusted—the administratrix of said deceased, having fixed on that term for settling and adjusting all claims against said deceased.

MARGARETHA FREDRICK, Administratrix.

Thompson & Bishop, Att'ys.

Chicago, January 3d, 1859. ja10-3m-c8

Legal

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, 1859.

Sylvester Lind, Samuel S. Hayes, Executors and Trustees of Jabez Barber, deceased, vs. Joseph Wilde, Senior, Ann Wilde, his wife, Mary Ann Barber, Lucy Barber, Harriet Barber, Charles Y. Bell, and Eliza Bell, his wife.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Mary Ann Barber, Lucy Barber, Harriet Barber, Charles Y. Bell, and Eliza Bell, his wife, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Ann Barber, Lucy Barber, Harriet Barber, Charles Y. Bell and Eliza Bell, his wife, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said court on the Chancery side thereof, on the 28th day of January, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of April next, A. D. 1859, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Mary Ann Barber, Lucy Barber, Harriet Barber, Charles Y. Bell and Eliza Bell, his wife, shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

Mather, Taft & King, Compl'ts Sol'rs. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—WHEREAS Charles G. Clarke and Mary B., his wife, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, executed to the undersigned, a deed of trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of Five hundred and sixty Seven Dollars, therein mentioned, which deed of trust bears date May 14th, A. D. 1858, and was recorded in the Recorder's office of Walworth County, and State of Wisconsin, in Book 21 of Mortgages, Pages 410 and 411; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and application has been made to me by the legal holder of said note, to sell said premises, under said deed of trust, to pay the amount therein named. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said County and State, to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the NINTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1859, the premises described in said deed of trust, to wit:—The undivided two-thirds (⅔) of the north half the northwest quarter Section twenty-nine (29), Town number one (1), North Range eighteen (18), east of the fourth Principal Meridian, and containing fifty-three and one-third (53⅓) acres, be the same more or less, the same being land set apart to Benjamin F. Clarke and Charles G. Clarke from the estate of the late Dr. Henry Clarke.

FRANCIS F. EGGLESTON.

Chicago, February 2nd, 1859. fe3 30t c135

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, A. D. 1859.

James Wilson and Benjamin Eggleston vs. Robert Camahan—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Camahan, defendant above named, having been filed in office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Camahan that said complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the eleventh day of January, 1859, and that an summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of March term, 1859, as is by law required. Now, unless you the said Robert Camahan shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next March term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

Arthur W. Windett, Compl't's Sol'r. fe1-4w c138

WHEREAS, JOSIAH E. COLBURN, OF Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, in order to secure the payment of a certain note made and signed by him together with one Robert L. Dunlap, for the sum of three thousand dollars, dated December 4th, 1856, payable to Erastus Bailey or order, in one year from date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, did by a certain deed of trust executed by him bearing even date with said note, grant, bargain and convey to the undersigned Hiram F. Mather, of Chicago, aforesaid, certain premises described in said deed of trust as follows, viz: "Lot four (4) in block sixteen (16) of Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, with the dwelling house and improvements thereon, situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook: which deed of trust contained a power of sale to be made by said trustee on application of the legal holder of said note in case of default of payment. And whereas, default has been made in payment of the amount of principal mentioned in said note, as well as in payment of interest since the 4th day of December, 1857, and the said Erastus Bailey, the legal holder and owner of said note, has applied to the subscriber to sell said premises.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of the power above referred to, and in order to raise the amount due and to become due for principal and interest on the note above mentioned, together with the costs and expenses of advertising and selling in pursuance of said power, I shall, on SATURDAY, the twelfth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north front door of the Court house, in the said city of Chicago, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the premises described above and in said deed of trust, and all the equity of redemption of said Josiah E. Colburn therein. A deed in fee will be made to the purchaser by virtue of said power of sale. Said deed of trust duly acknowledged will be found recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, under date of December 29th, 1856, in book 193 of Deeds, Page 228.

HIRAM F. MATHER, Trustee for Erastus Bailey.

MATHER, TAFT & KING, Attorneys.

Dated January 21st, 1859. ja31 4d c130

CHANCERY NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLInois, County of Cook, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook County April Term A. D. 1859.

Franklin F. Gregory, John Tilton, Ormand Dutton, Moses W. Richardson, John H. Bradbury, George R. Richardson, George Barnes, Jabez W. Lyman, Harvey Spencer, Edward Alexander, John J. Wheeler, Hiram Tilton and Orrin S. Tuttle vs. Norton King, Byron H. Newell, Rudolph Schloesser, Elbridge G. Newell, and Chas Soone.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Elbridge G. Newell, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Elbridge G. Newell that said complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the chancery side thereof, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January, 1859, as is by law required.

Now, unless you the said Elbridge G. Newell shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of the next April term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County of Cook, on the first Monday of April, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

Franklin Webster, Compl't's Sol'r. ja27 c101 4w

Commission Merchants.

MURRY NELSON

PRODUCE, COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANT.

No. 6 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water-sts.

Agents for the FULTON STARCH WORKS, Fulton, N. Y. (Late Oswego River Starch Company.) They manufacture all kinds of pure Corn Starch of a superior quality. Orders addressed to M. NELSON, P. O. 2630, will receive prompt attention. oc9 b811 ly

GEORGE E. ECKLEY

(FORMERLY ECKLEY, MORSE & CO.,)

Produce Commission Merchants.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of my partners in the firm of Eckley, Morse & Co. I will continue the Commission Business on the above style. Office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Clark and Water streets. GEO. E. ECKLEY.

Chicago, January 24, 1859. ja29-6m-c86

CULVER & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

216 South Water Street.

B. F. CULVER. .... C. E. CULVER.

ja4 b914 ly

READ A. WILLIAMS .... W. D. HOUGHTELING

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their particular attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to Geo. Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and Geo. Steele & Co. ja10 b961 ly

HIRAM WHEELER

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. WHEELER'S BUILDING—UP STAIRS.

Chicago .... [ja4 b986 6m] .... Illinois

1858 - - Winter Arrangement - - 1859.

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Forwarding Merchants,

Shipping Agents Illinois Central Railroad, and Wharf Boat Proprietors.

CAIRO .... ILLINOIS

WE HAVE JUST PUT DOWN IRON Tracks and Slides leading directly from the old Depot to our Wharf Boat, which enable us to forward freight to and from the Railroad with great despatch and without the exposure or liability to damage, unavoidable in any other method of handling.

We also give prompt and careful attention to re-shipments by river to Nashville, Evansville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, New Orleans and Memphis.

Cairo, Illinois, December 18th, 1858. de23 b787 3m

JONES & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE IN Store or for Shipment. Sterling Exchange on London for sale. Exchange on New York bought and sold. Office in Steel's Block, corner of Lasalle and South Water street. ja3 b682 3m

R. S. KING

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

7 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ap17-a56-ly

LEES & WALLER COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 79 BEAVER STREET .... NEW YORK.

WALLER & CO.,

NO. 17 STATE STREET .... CHICAGO, ILL.

Cash Advances made on Produce in Store, or shipped to our House in New York. ap15-ly-a597

JAMES LEES, } New York. JAMES R. WALLER, }
EDWARD WALLER, } Chicago.

FISH & LESTER,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.

Cash advances on Shipments to Silas H. Fish, Buffalo. ☞ Refer to J. H. Dunham, President, Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago, and A. A. Eustaphieve, Buffalo. [ja30]

F. G. SALTONSTALL .... L. L. TINKHAM .... JOHN G. AMBLER.

F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO.,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, CORNER Clark and Lake streets. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds of every description, either in this or in the New York Market. Quotations of the New York Stock Market received daily by telegraph. Sales and purchases made at this Stock Exchange at lowest rates of commission. no18 a895-3m

RUMSEY BRO. & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Give their exclusive attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE Of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, ON COMMISSION.

[illegible] South Water cor. Clark street .... CHICAGO.

J. J. RICHARDS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 150 South Water street, Chicago.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, Chicago; J. Young Scammon, Chicago; Geo. W. Dole, Chicago; Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Moore, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co., New York; Hentz & Woodruff, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. S. Dole, Chicago. no24-ly

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

NEW YORK.

Underwood & Co., Chicago,

mch2'58-ly Agents for the North-west.

D. ROBERT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Dealer in all kinds of Flour and Feed, and Country Produce. Wholesale and Retail.

241 and 243 Kinzie, corner of Wolcott street, Chicago, Ill. Flour and Feed delivered to any part of the city free of charge. my21-v189-ly

UNDERWOOD & CO.

Commission Merchants,

152 S. Water Street, CHICAGO.

m[illegible]26-ly

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES on Grain for shipment East, giving the owner privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO.,

oc22-ly-c77 152 S. Water street

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CHICAGO ....

D. KREIGH. .... E. D. TAYLOR.

Sextons and Undertaker

NO. 98 LA SALLE STREET.

HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins; also Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand, and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

WRIGHT & McCLURE.

Transportation.

1859. .... 1859.

THE

American Transportation COMPANY.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York

CASH CAPITAL, $900,000.

JOHN L. KIMBERLY, President,
FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President,
JAMES O. EVANS, Sec'y and Treas'r.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION this company will be prepared to transport Property between Chicago, from New York, Boston, Albany and Troy, to any of the Western cities. Also, Flour, Provisions, Produce, &c., from any of the Lake Ports to tide water, with as great care and dispatch, and at as low rates as by any other responsible line, at the same time giving through bills of lading for all property when desired.

This Company has a line of eight staunch Propellers, to ply between Buffalo and Chicago, touching as usual at Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan. Having at Chicago ample facilities and warehouse accommodations for the reception assorting and shipping of all articles entrusted to their care, which will be under the direction of their Agent, who will give his personal attention to the fulfillment of contracts, adjustment of claims and damages.

As our Company have a large line of Canal Boats on the Erie Canal, and are about to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats also, we feel warranted in representing to our numerous customers that they can rely upon greater dispatch and at as low rates than has heretofore been given. We, therefore, ask the public to continue the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past four years.

Offices and Docks on Market between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago. CHAS. R. CHASE, Agent.

ja31 3m c121

1859.

Illinois River Packet Company.

Incorporated 1858—Capital Stock, $200,000.

D. J. HANCOCK, Pres't. WM. P. HANCOCK, Sec'y.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN for Freight to St. Louis and all points on the Illinois River at the lowest rates. Freight taken by Chicago and Rock Island Railroad to Peoria, and Steamboat from thence. For particulars apply to

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fe1 1m-c146 134 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

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1858-9 ....WINTER RATES.... 1858-9

Through Freight Line.

FROM DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER notice, Freight will be carried over this Line as below:

From Chicago to	1st Class per 100 lbs.	2d Class per 100 lbs.	3d Class per 100 lbs.	4th Class per 100 lbs.	Flour per barrel.	Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs.
Boston	$1.80	$1.36	$1.17	67	$1.24	$1.50
New York	1.70	1.30	1.10	64	1.20	1.40
Philadelphia	1.60	1.25	1.10	56	1.05	1.35
Baltimore	1.60	1.25	1.10	56	1.05	1.35
Pittsburgh	1.00	75	60	40	70	75
Cincinnati, O.	[illegible]					
Columbus, O.	[illegible]					
Dayton, O.	[illegible]					
Cleveland, O.	70	55	45	35	64	64
Dunkirk, N. Y.	82	72	59	37	64	74
Buffalo	[illegible]					

Grain by Car Load to Cincinnati 32 cents per 100 lbs. Bulk Meat to Pittsburgh 30 cents per 100 lbs.

Contracts made to above points at Freight Office, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets.

Contracts to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Pennsylvania Central R. R., given by CLARKE & CO. Office Steele's Block, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, and at Depot at Canal street.

JAS. W. MUNSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.

J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Pittsburg, Pa.

Chicago, January 24, 1859.

1859. NORTHERN 1859.

Transportation Co.'s Express.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

Via Mich. South. and N. Y. & Erie Railroads

THIS COMPANY ARE NOW PREPARED to give through Bills of Lading to New York and Boston, for the transportation of Property upon favorable terms, thus ensuring dispatch, and the prompt settlement of differences arising out of the same.

The N. T. Co.'s Express will transport goods from New York to the West during the winter, all the way by rail, and on the opening of navigation by the N. Y. & E. R. R. to Dunkirk, and thence by propeller to Chicago.

☞ Mark packages "N. T. Co.'s Express," and ship by N. Y. & E. R. R., foot of Duane street, or Pier 8, East River.

J. MYERS, J. L. WARNER and CHAS. ALLISON, Agents, No. 3, Coenties Slip, New York.

MATHER & CO.,

ja27 1m-c104 Cor. Lasalle and North Water st., Chicago.

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COMMENCING ON THE OPENING OF Navigation, the following A No. 1 new and largest class Screw Steamers, having very large increased their capacity for Passengers, will fill this line as follows:

FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. PECK. HUNTER, Captain DICKSON.
EVERGREEN CITY, Capt. HALL. ONTONAGON, Capt. WILKINS.

Leave Chicago from the foot of Lasalle street, South Side, A. T. Spencer & Co.'s wharf, at Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, landing at all points on the west shore of Lake Michigan, as far north as Two Rivers, and at Mackinac.

Through Bills of Lading given from Chicago and ports on west shore of Lake Michigan, to Boston, New York, Montreal and all the principal points in the Eastern and New England States and Canada.

Connect at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, and at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston, and Lake Ontario Steamers or Niagara Falls, Oswego, Cape Vincent, and at Ogdensburg with the Vermont Central Railroad for Boston and intermediate points on Vermont Central between Ogdensburgh and Boston.

The above Line is unequalled for regularity and dispatch, for Passengers and freight between the Western and Eastern and New England States and Canada.

For freight or passage apply to

A. T. SPENCER & Co., Agents,

ja22-6mo4 Foot of Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

1858 .... 1859.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE —VIA— PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

CLARKE & COMPANY,

SPECIAL AGENTS, are prepared to Contract Freight Through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, No. 1 Steele's Block, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, and at Depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago; or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The Offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at

No. 2 Astor House, New York.
No. 1 S. William street, New York.
No. 48 Kilby street, Boston.
No. 76 Ferry street, Hartford.
No. 80 North street, Baltimore.
And at the General Depot, Philadelphia. [oc31-ly

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Steamships

PHINEAS SPRAGUE, Capt. Matthews.
KENSINGTON Capt. Baker.
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Form a Regular Line,

sailing with great regularity from each port. These steamers are staunch and strong, and well found; are well fitted and provided; they have good accommodations for passengers, and freight of all kinds is taken at fair rates. These steamers run in close connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and goods are forwarded with promptness and dispatch. HENRY WINSOR,

ja15 b898 3m No. 332 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

For Cairo and New Orleans.

STEAMER NEW FALLS CITY.

THE SPLENDID FAST Sailing Steamer

New Falls City

Will run, during the coming Fall and Winter, between St. Louis and New Orleans, as follows:

LEAVING ST LOUIS Oct. 16, '58, at 10 o'clock A. M.

do	do	Oct. 30,	do	do	do
do	do	Nov. 13,	do	do	do
do	do	Nov. 27,	do	do	do
do	do	Dec. 11,	do	do	do
do	do	Dec. 25,	do	do	do
do	do	Jan. 8,	do	do	do
do	do	Jan. 22,	do	do	do
do	do	Feb. 5,	do	do	do
do	do	Feb. 19,	do	do	do
do	do	M'ch 5,	do	do	do

LEAVING CAIRO Oct. 17, '58, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

do	do	Oct. 31,	do	do	do
do	do	Nov. 14,	do	do	do
do	do	Nov. 28,	do	do	do
do	do	Dec. 12,	do	do	do
do	do	Dec. 26,	do	do	do
do	do	Jan. 9,	do	do	do
do	do	Jan. 23,	do	do	do
do	do	Feb. 6,	do	do	do
do	do	Feb. 20,	do	do	do
do	do	M'ch 6,	do	do	do

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to the Agent at St. Louis. W. D. LORE, Clerk.

oc11-4d-b15

Steam Ferry from Council Bluffs to Omaha City.

NEBRASKA, NO. 1.

THIS BOAT HAS THE CAPACITY TO carry 12 Wagons and Teams at each trip, and has taken over at one load 300 head of Cattle, and she can make 40 crossings or more each way in a day, and will be able to ferry over from Five to Six hundred wagons and teams from sunrise to sunset each day.

We assure travellers, who are going to the

Nebraska Gold Mines,

Utah, California, Oregon and Washington Territories, that the roads from Fairfield, Iowa City, Dubuque, and points intermediate by Council Bluffs and Omaha City, and up the north side of the Platte river, are better, nearer, and more abundantly stocked with wagons, horses, mules, cattle, provisions and goods, than any other. And the settlements are more frequent and the regular and well-established line of Mail Coaches are already extending to Fort Kearney and soon to be extended all the way to the mines, this no longer a wilderness route through an Indian country, but one contemplated more safely and more comfortably and much more easily than any of the roads through Missouri or Iowa.

There is not the same length of road in the United States, so level and entirely without marshes, sloughs or bad places and so nearly straight. The streams on the north side of the Platte are all bridged, except the Loup Fork, and here the Western Stage Company have a good Ferry. ENOS LOWE.

For the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry Company.

ja18-3m-c8

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVigation Company's New York and Galway Line.—The next departure from New York will be the Steamship PACIFIC, Capt. Geo. Wm. Jackson, to sail from New York February 19. The steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Captain T. Y. Waters, to sail from New York on the 5th day of March, touching at St. Johns, N. F. to receive the Royal Mails. Prices of Passage.—First Class, $100; Second, $60; Third, $30; including free tickets to any of the principal railroad routes in Great Britain. Third Class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c. and bedding. Passage to St. Johns, First-Class, $35; Second-Class, $25. For freight or passage inquire of the American Express Company, 61 Hudson street, 61 Broadway, New York, or any of their authorized offices. The Steerage Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

JAS. C. FARGO, office of American Express Co., No. 22 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

New York, Nov. 13, 1858. no14 b866 3m

Lumber, &c.

To Lumbermen and Others.

LAKE STREET MILLS WILL FURNISH Corn Meal and Feed of all kinds at low rates. Parties will save money by calling at 141 and 143 West Lake street.

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1858. STEVENS, NORRIS & CO. no14 b866 3m

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &C.

[illegible]

☞ Our arrangements are such as to enable us at all times a full supply of the different qualities of CLEAR LUMBER. Joists and Scantling of all desired lengths. Common Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c. OUR FLOORING. Of Norway and White Pine, we always have ready by seasoning with any in this market. We invite the special attention of all country and other dealers to our stock on hand and facilities for filling orders and contracts. J. W. SKINKLE & CO.

N. T. Shufeldt & Co.

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

31 .... South Water Street, ... 31,

Corner of Wabash Avenue.

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKY,

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid, &c.

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.

☞ The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms.

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28TH, 1858, passenger Trains will leave the Wells street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE.

For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Beloit, Janesville and Prairie du Chien.

Passenger and Mail	9.00 A. M.
Passenger (daily)	7.00 P. M.
Elgin, McHenry, Crystal Lake and Richmond	5.00 P. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

FOR DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.

Through Passenger	9.00 A. M.
De Kalb Passenger	4.00 P. M.

Two Through Trains will leave Central Depot at foot of Lake street, as follows:

FOR GALENA, DUBLEITH AND ST. PAUL.

Daily (Sundays excepted) .... 9.00 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Leave Dunleith 7.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 5.30 P. M.
Leave do 7.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago 6.15 A. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

Leave Fulton 10.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 6.30 P. M.
Leave DeKalb 6.15 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 9.40 A. M.

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.

Leave Janesville at 10.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 6.30 P. M.
Leave Janesville at 8.30 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 6.15 A. M.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Leave Elgin at 7.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 9.30 A. M.

☞ Passengers for all points on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and its Branches, should take the trains from Wells Street Depot.

One of Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars will leave Central Depot nightly with 7.00 P. M. Train for Dunleith.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines diverging from Chicago.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: H. J. Spaulding's, corner Lake and Dearborn streets; F. W. & C. R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; Michigan Southern Office under the Revere House, and at the Central and Wells street Depots.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

E. A. HALL, Supt.

H. P. PORTER, General Ticket Agent. no29

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1859 .... Winter Arrangement 1859

THROUGH ROUTE TO NEW YORK, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Albany, Elmira, Binghamton, Springfield, Worcester, and all points in the New England States.

6:45 A. M. Mail and Accomodation, via old Michigan line.

6:45 A. M. New York Express leaves Chicago via old Michigan line.

8:00 P. M. New York and Boston Express via old Michigan line.

6:45 A. M. Train (daily, except Sundays) connects at Adrian with trains for Monroe and Detroit, making close connections at Detroit with trains on Great Western Railroad.

8:00 A. M. (daily, Sundays excepted) connecting at Adrian with trains for Detroit.

8:00 P. M. (daily, except Saturday) connect at Adrian with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

ONE OF WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS Will accompany the Night Train.

☞ Passengers leaving Chicago on the 6:45 A. M. train take a Night Car at Cleveland.

Tickets can be had at all the Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

my10 M. GRAY, General Western Agent.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD

CHANGE OF TIME.

OPEN TO MECHANICSVILLE.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1858, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Clinton at	8.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.	
Arrive at Mechanicsville	12.15 P. M. and 8.00 "	
Leave Mechanicsville	9.00 A. M. and 2.00 "	
Arrive at Clinton	12.30 P. M. and 6.00 "	

Connecting with Through Trains for Chicago, over the Dixon Air-Line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

At DeWitt with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. At Tipton with stages for Iowa City. At Onion Grove with stages for Tipton. At Mechanicsville with stages for Anamosa, Lisbon, Mt. Vernon, Marion and Cedar Rapids.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE DAILY.

The Shortest, Cheapest and most Expeditious Route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 136 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

☞ An Agent will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive all Baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.

M. SMITH, Eng. & Supt.

Clinton, Iowa, Nov. 27 1858. de10

1858 .... WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1859

For Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE.

Composed of the

Chicago & Rock Island, Peoria & Bureau Valley and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.

THROUGH FROM CHICAGO TO IOWA CITY and Washington without change of Cars. Only direct route from Chicago to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Washington and Fort des Moines.

Three Passenger Trains leave Chicago daily from Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman streets as follows:

11.00 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted—For Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Washington.

11.30 P. M. Night Express, Saturdays excepted—For Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Washington.

5.00 P. M. Joliet Accommodation, stopping at all stations, arrives at Joliet at 6.35 P. M.

☞ The Chicago and Rock Island and Mississippi and Missouri Railroads form the only through route from Chicago to the interior of Iowa.

Passenger trains run through to Iowa City and Washington without detention, or change of cars at the Mississippi River, crossing the Railroad Bridge between Rock Island and Davenport.

Eastward Trains arrive at Chicago at 4.40 A. M. and 5.15 P. M.

Joliet Accommodation at 8.55 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At La Salle, with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena, Dunleith, Cairo and intermediate points.

At Peoria with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Galesburg and Burlington.

At Tiskilwa with Line of Stages to Oscaloosa, Knoxville, and all points in Central and Southern Iowa.

At Iowa City with Western Stage Co's Line Mail Coaches for Fort des Moines, Council Bluffs, Washington, Cedar Rapids, Newton, Marengo, Fort Dodge, Sioux City, Marshalltown, Webster City, Iowa Falls, Cedar Falls, Independence, Omaha City, Florence, and all parts of Nebraska and Kansas.

Local and through tickets on sale at the Depot, also at office of Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh Railroad, Lake street, office Michigan Southern Railroad under Revere Hotel.

JOHN F. TRACY, Supt.

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent. my10

Winter Arrangement.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

LAKE SHORE LINE.

Great Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMber 29th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

LEAVE CHICAGO, FROM STATION COR. WEST WATER & COOK STS.

9:00 A. M.—Stopping at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee at 12:50 P. M.

1:20 P. M.—Stopping at Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forrest, Waukegan, and Kenosha, and connecting with LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad for St. Paul and all points in the North-west.

WAUKEGAN TRAIN LEAVES CHICAGO AT

5:00 P. M.—Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Waukegan at 6:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Milwaukee with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for Hartford, Horicon, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Mauston, and La Crosse, connecting at Sparta and La Crosse with the Northern Line of Packets for St. Paul, Winona, Prairie du Chien, Red Wing, Prescott, Hudson, Stillwater, Hastings, St. Anthony, Minneapolis and Minnesota.

Also connect at Junction with the Fond du Lac and with the Horicon Railroads, for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Ripon, Berlin and Stevens Point; also with the Milwaukee and Mississippi and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad for Whitewater, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul Harland and Watertown.

At Racine Junction, with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, for Burlington, Elkhorn, Delavan, Darien, Beloit and Rockton.

Freight Trains leave Milwaukee at 8:00 A. M., and Chicago at 8:00 A. M. daily.

no29 M. L. SYKES, JR., Sup't.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

NOW COMPLETED AND CARS RUN from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL ROUTE.

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Passengers, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, west side, as follows:

[illegible] A. M.—Morning Express, daily, Sunday excepted.

8:45 P. M.—Night express, daily, Saturdays excepted.

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. Also trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound east will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check takers at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage to the depot, corner of Randolph and Van Buren streets, free of charge. Sleeping Cars accompany each train.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the depot on Van Buren street, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

JOHN B. ANDERSON, Gen'l Supt.

J. N. DUBARRY, Supt. W. D. [illegible] Agent, Chicago

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freights, property can now be shipped on the line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, with promptness and dispatch. Contracts made at the following places:

No. 2 Astor Place,
No. 1 S. William street, } New York.
No. 9 Battery Place,
No. 48 Kilby street, Boston.
No. 8 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Depot, North street, Baltimore.
Depot, Twelfth street, corner Canal, Chicago.
Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAS. W. MUNSON, Freight Agent, Chicago

J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1858-9 --WINTER ARRANGEMENT-- 1858-9

VIA

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28, Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets:

St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans Express .... 11:30 A. M. (Daily, Sundays excepted.)

St. Louis and Cairo Express .... 10:30 P. M. (Daily, Saturdays excepted.)

For Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute, Alton, ST. LOUIS

Jefferson City, Kansas, and all points on Missouri river.

CAIRO.

Memphis, Napoleon, Vicksburg, Natchez, Galveston, NEW ORLEANS,

And all intermediate places.

A stock train, with a passenger car attached as far as Kankakee will leave at 5.30 P. M. (daily, Sundays excepted.) On Saturdays a passenger car will be run to Urbana.

Trains arrive from St. Louis and Cairo at 8.15 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

The 11:30 P. M. train makes direct connections at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for Alton and St. Louis, and at Cairo with the railroad line of Steamers for New Orleans, leaving Cairo on alternate days.

The 11:30 P. M. train makes direct connections at Tolono with Great Western Railroad for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Mattoon with Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for Alton and St. Louis, and at Odin with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND INFORMATION.

Apply at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot; at the Michigan Central Railroad office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets; at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at all Railroad Offices in the East and North.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent.

W. R. ARTHUR, Supt. Chicago Division.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1858, Trains on this road will leave Chicago as follows:

9:00 A. M. For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien.

3:00 P. M. For Janesville and Madison.

Trains arrive at 12:10 P. M. and 6.50 P. M.

Carrying the through U. S. Mail for all points in the Northwest.

☞ Through from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without change of Cars.

Connections at Prairie du Chien with a daily line of Upper Mississippi Steamers.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

VOLUME XII.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE, PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

Office 43 Clark Street—Over Geo. Smith's

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, C. H. RAY, WM. BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

The State Senate on Slave-Trading and Cuba stealing.

In the State Senate on Wednesday, Judd introduced a pair of resolutions as an amendment to a series offered by Mr. H[illegible] defining the beliefs of the Democracy of Illinois. Mr. Judd's resolutions declared against the recent attempts to revive the African Slave Trade, and instructed our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to amend and better enforce our existing laws for the suppression of that traffic. The second asserted that the present national administration had forfeited the confidence of the people of Illinois, and therefore our Senators were requested to oppose the proposition now pending to place $30,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to be expended by him in the acquisition of foreign territory.

The first resolution was adopted unanimously, and the second was defeated by a strict party vote.

The Harmonious Democracy.

That the Democratic party maintains its organization and an entity only through the cohesive power of the treasury contents, is a fact made manifest by the vote on every [illegible] measure in Congress. The Douglas [illegible] was only the beginning of miseries. [illegible] the heavy slough-off which followed the [illegible] on Lecompton, divisions on the tariff, [illegible] Cuba-stealing, on land reform, on the Pacific Railroad, on the slave trade and also on "Popular Sovereignty," have succeeded each other with the utmost regularity. Coupled with differences of opinion as to measures there has been equal disagreement as to the means [illegible] in the aggregate of variance have been [illegible] gled high words and sincere animosity. [illegible] usual the South has emerged triumphant [illegible] all the essentials, leaving that big lubber [illegible] balance of the Union, to chuckle over [illegible] abstractions and digest them at leisure. [illegible]ler and the Pennsylvania Democracy, [illegible] by New Jersey, and a fraction of New York, are crying for specific duties and protection to iron. They will not get what they [illegible] Pray they never so humbly, lisp they [illegible] so softly, the fiat of the slave Democracy is recorded against them. The popular [illegible]eigns of Minnesota and the Western [illegible] generally are pretty earnest on the subject of pioneers' rights on the public domain. [illegible] bill for the protection of pre-emptors [illegible] ted down by the solid South and the most [illegible]lapidated of the doughfaces. The [illegible] stead bill by some marvel of legerdemain passes the House, but only to get its quietus in the Senate. California, overwhelmingly Democratic, wants a [illegible] Railroad, and in this demand she is seconded, with a single exception, by the whole Republican vote of the S[illegible] Her demand is negatived by the power [illegible] she has most obsequiously served ever [illegible] her creation as an American State. [illegible] matter of grabbing Cuba by purchase or subjugation the quarrel extends both to means and end. If the thirty million b[illegible] the corruption of Spanish flunkeys [illegible] finally wedged through Congress, it will be solely because there are no thirty millions to give. The division on the high privilege of slave trading, became even rancorous and exciting—two or three of the dough[faces] waxing wrathfully indignant at the [illegible] tion to legalize a traffic on the seas which is eminently constitutional and admissible on land. And glowering before them still is the gorgon of "Unfriendly Legislation," [illegible] Kansas is hastening to introduce to the [illegible] cordant squads. Quite fitly, it seems [illegible] James Gordon Bennett has taken upon himself the job of straightening the Democratic kinks for 1860, restoring sweet temper [illegible] loggerheads and arraying the spoils in [illegible] tempting attitude that past wrangles [illegible] sink in a promiscuous and pell mell rush [illegible] ter offices, jobs, contracts, and land grants.

It is not for us to aid in restoring peace to the brawling kennel, but we may say, what no one is so purblind as not to see, though Mr. Douglas was so powerful in batting it during the late campaign—[a] house divided against itself cannot stand. The warring Democracy cannot stand, one section in favor of tariffs, land reform and Squatter Sovereignty and against the slave trade, and the other squarely holding it on all those grave questions. [illegible] plunder may do much towards cementing the breach but the people who get none and none, who see principles but not [illegible] will strike for some organization which represents a record of wise legislation and endeavor; and this will not be the Democratic party in 1860 unless the machinery is [illegible]ed in the shortest order.

The New Apportionment Bill—[illegible] an Dishonesty.

The Chicago *Times* is very apprehensive that the Republican members will [illegible] object to the enactment of the ap[portionment] bill before the legislature. The bill is framed, as the *Times* tacitly [admits], in utter disregard of the rights of the [illegible] half of the State. [illegible] not pretend to deny that, under the [illegible] the voice of the majority is [illegible] stifled. [illegible] basely unfair and partisan provisions, that the *Times* predicts [illegible] vance that the Republicans will not submit to the outrage. The dishonesty of the [appor]tionment is so barefaced that it expects Republican members will feel impelled to resort to the "process of leaving [illegible] without a quorum." The *Times* [illegible] that if they do not stand quietly and [illegible] ed that the Democratic minority [illegible] hence will resort to like proceedings to stop the Republican majority from [illegible] Judge Trumbull. On this branch of [illegible] just we have to say, that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Let the Legislature of 1861 take care of itself. We are [illegible] with that of 1859.

The present apportionment law was [made] upon the basis of the census of 1850, [when] the State contained only 851,470 people. The census of 1855 returned a population of 1,306,666. An inspection of the [illegible] returns shows that the greater portion of the increase was in the northern [counties], which are all Republican. Consequently a fair apportionment be now made, [Re]publican counties would be entitled to a majority of the members of the next [Legisla]ture. This fact is not denied. [illegible] holding a majority of the seats in the [illegible] Legislature is a minority of the people. [The] Republican candidates for the Le[gislature] last fall, received 124,698 votes—[illegible] should be added 577 votes cast for [Re]publican State ticket in counties [where] legislative candidates were run by [illegible] making a total of 125,275. The [Popular] Sovereignty party polled for its [illegible] candidates, 121,190 votes, which [illegible]